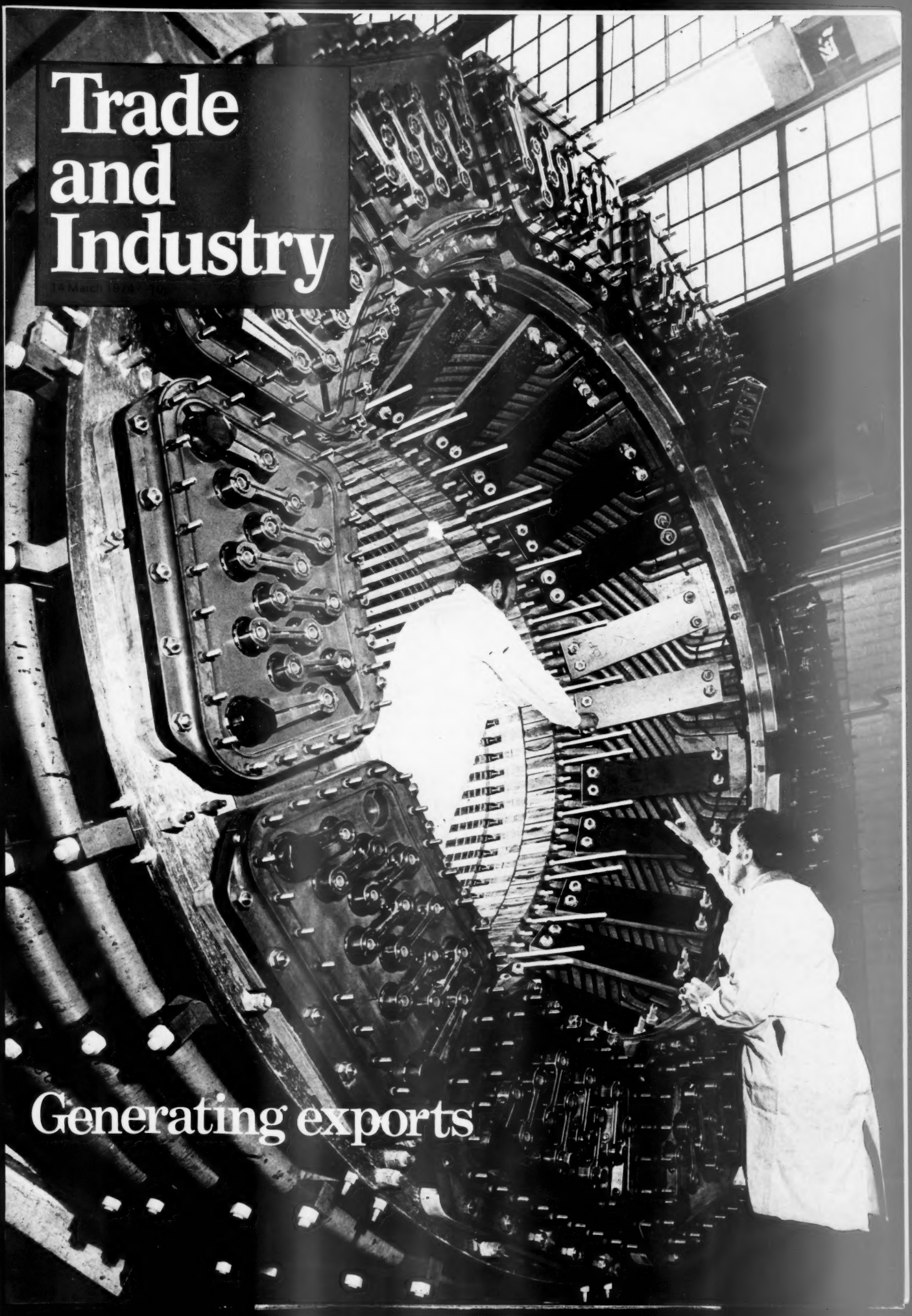
Trade and Industry

14 March 1974 · 10p



Generating exports

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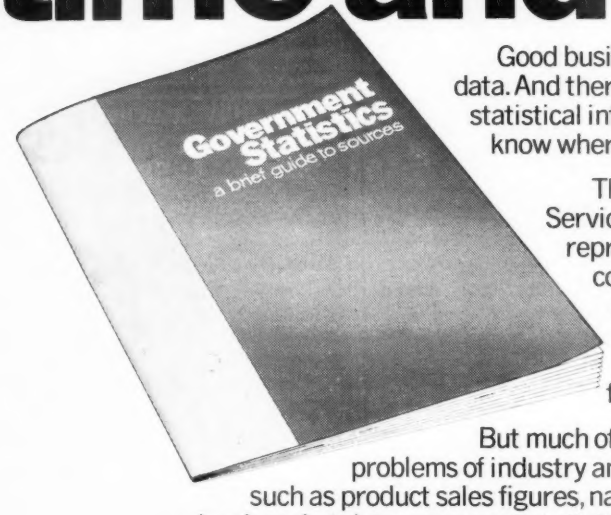

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Trade and Industry

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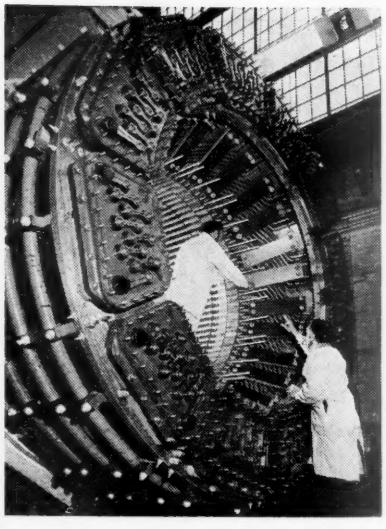

Generating exports . . . Our cover has double relevance to this week's contents. First, it illustrates the article on exporting to Canada (page 450) : the picture shows work on the stator core and windings for the first of four massive generators being built for Canada's Bruce nuclear station by C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne. Second, it is the heading of a double page of pictures showing ways in which British companies are generating export business (pages 448 and 449).

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Home News

Three new Departments

Mr. Benn is MP for Bristol South-East. He was Postmaster General from 1964-66, Minister of Technology from 1966-70 and Opposition Spokesman on Trade and Industry from 1970-74.

Mr. Shore has been MP for Stepney and Poplar since 1964. He was Joint Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Technology 1966-67, and Secretary of State for Economic Affairs 1967-69. He was Minister without Portfolio 1969-70 and served as Opposition Spokesman on the Common Market from January 1972.

Mrs. Williams, MP for Hertford and Stevenage, was Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour 1966-67, Minister of State, Department of Education and Science 1967-69 and Minister of State, Home Office 1969-70. She was the Opposition Spokesman on Health and Social Security 1970-72, on Home Office Affairs 1972-73 and on Prices and Consumer Protection from December 1973.

The new Secretary of State for Energy is Mr. Eric Varley, MP for Chesterfield since 1964. He was Assistant Government Whip 1967-68, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Wilson 1968-69, Minister of State, Ministry of Technology 1969-70 and was an Opposition Spokesman on Trade and Industry from 1970.

Three new Departments have been set up to replace the Department of Trade and Industry. They are the Department of Industry, the Department of Trade and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

The previous functions of the DTI will be divided among these three Departments. In addition, functions concerned with food prices in the shops will be transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to the new Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is to be abolished and departmental responsibility for the Post Office Corporation will be transferred to the new Department of Industry; responsibility for broadcasting policy and radio regulations is to be transferred to the Home Office.

The Secretary of State for Industry will be in charge of the new Department of Industry. He will additionally, for an interim period, hold the statutory post of Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The Department of Trade will be under the charge of the Secretary of State for Trade who will also hold the unpaid office of President of the Board of Trade. The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection will be headed by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The functions of the new Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection will, in detail, be as follows:

1 **Department of Industry:**
The Department will be responsible for general industrial policy, both National and Regional. In particular it will be responsible for the sponsorship of individual manufacturing industries; technical services to industry; and industrial development and finance. The aerospace industries will come within its responsibilities, as will industrial research and development, including supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. It will also be departmentally responsible for the Post Office Corporation.

2 **Department of Trade:**
The Department will be responsible for general overseas trade policy, commercial relations and tariffs, including those aspects of relations with the EEC. It will be responsible for the work of the British Overseas Trade Board in export services and promotions, overseas finance and planning. In addition it will be responsible for matters arising from companies legislation, supervision of the insurance industry, for the insolvency service and the work of the Patents Office. It will also be responsible for civil aviation and marine and shipping policy, tourism, the hotel and travel industries, the newspaper industry and the film industry.

3. **Department of Prices and Consumer Protection:** The Department will be responsible for consumer affairs, including consumer protection, consumer credit and standards, weights and measures. It will supervise the work of the Price Commission and will deal with prices in the shops including food. It will also have responsibility for monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices and the Office of Fair Trading.

The regional offices of the former Department of Trade and Industry will be attached to the new Department of Industry and will also serve the other two departments. The Department of Energy, which was established earlier this year, will also continue to make use of these regional offices.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is a statutory Department. The transfer of its functions to the Secretary of State for Industry and the Home Secretary will require an Order in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1946. Since the Order will provide for the dissolution of a Ministry it will have to be laid in draft before Parliament and will require prior Parliamentary approval by affirmative resolution in both Houses. Until this process has been completed the Secretary of State for Industry will hold, on an interim basis and as an unpaid office, the post of Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. During this period the Home Secretary will by administrative arrangement exercise policy responsibility for broadcasting.

The Secretary of State for Industry is Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Trade Mr. Peter Shore, and the Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection Mrs. Shirley Williams. All three have been appointed Members of the Cabinet.

Other ministerial appointments are: Ministers of State, Department of Industry: Mr. Eric Heffer and Lord Beswick; Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State at the Department of Industry: Mr. Gregor MacKenzie and Mr. Michael Meacher. Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection: Mr. Alan Williams. Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Department of Trade: Mr. Eric Deakins and Mr. Stanley Davis. Minister of State, Department of Energy: Lord Balogh; Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State at the Department of Energy: Mr. Gavin Strang and Mr. Alexander Eadie.

Prices and Consumer Protection

Speaking at her first Press Conference as the new Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, the Rt. Hon. Shirley Williams discusses some of the problems she will face in her new job

Minister, we know that the Queen's Speech has not yet been finalised, and that it will be difficult for you to answer in great detail on some matters of policy which clearly are going to be for the collective decision of the whole Government, but can you give us some idea of the problems you see ahead of you?

Broadly speaking, the scope of the Department covers the fields of the Price Commission, of the Fair Trading Office, and of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. It does not take in that part of Sir Geoffrey Howe's responsibilities that were concerned with Company Law and Overseas Trade, which are the responsibility of Mr. Peter Shore, my colleague. It does, however, take in that section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which is concerned with food prices and with aspects of old subsidies. It is in practice a shift-over, taking in a section that was the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a section that was DTI, but not the whole of the DTI section that Sir Geoffrey Howe was concerned with. So, broadly speaking, prices including food prices and consumer protection, monopolies and mergers are the field of responsibility I now have.

While I can't go into any great detail at present, we shall certainly be looking at our pledge with regard to subsidies on certain essential foods. I can't say yet exactly what foods will be covered, but this is one of the matters that we are looking at urgently at the present time. We are also looking urgently at the question of controls exercised by the Price Commission with particular reference to controls over profits. We are also looking at the question of any changes we might wish to make in consumer protection legislation.

May I also remind you that I have always endeavoured to make it as clear as I possibly can that Governments cannot control world food prices, and I have made no pledges that prices will be cut on the return of a Labour Government.

All I can say is that we know that the inflationary pressures already in the pipeline are such as to lead quite authoritative journals to suggest that inflation this year might well be of the order of 15 per cent or more. I think the most conservative estimate at the present time is about 15 per cent against 10½ per cent in 1973 for all retail prices. The task we shall set ourselves is to try to modify that forecast rate of inflation as far as we possibly can. More than that I have not pledged.

Which foods will you subsidise?

I have got some way on my own thinking, but I can't say much more than there will be certain essential foods that we will hope to subsidise. Obviously this is a matter for the budget and, alas, I'm afraid I can't say much more than that.

Mrs. Williams, can you say how quickly you expect the National Consumers Authority to be established?

The answer to that is, I think, that it is not the most immediate priority of all. I have already indicated what those are, and I would certainly be wanting to consider in some detail how it can fit in. But let me make it quite clear that there is no intention at all of doing anything that will weaken the Office of Fair Trading. If there is a National Consumers Authority it will not be of a form that will compete directly with the Office of Fair Trading.

Are you planning any early discussions with the Treasury over the possibility of subsidies, which presumably will involve taxing people?

I have already had an informal chat with the Chancellor about this matter. It doesn't of course necessarily follow that there have to be tax increases to pay for it, but I think that is perhaps a matter for him to consider rather than for me. We have been discussing the kind of amounts that might be involved.

You don't have a kind of estimate of subsidies that might be involved?

I can only give you as a guide the estimate that was used in the Election campaign itself, in public speeches. That was of the

order of £500 million over and above the milk subsidy, which is, of course, already in existence.

Do you intend to strengthen the Price Commission?
We are looking very carefully at the prices code, to see ways in which it might be strengthened. But I think it is quite clear that the Price Commission alone cannot be the sole bulwark against inflation, because they themselves do not cover, of course, fresh food prices in any way at all. I'm sure it must be clear that you cannot subsidise essential foodstuffs without some form of maximum prices, otherwise you're simply opening the door to subsidy; going straight through the system, as it were. So we would need to look at that, because at the moment, as you know, the Price Commission does not cover fresh food.

Is your aim in controlling the profit of food manufacturers, food retailers, purely to control the price of food – or do you think food retailers and manufacturers make excessive profits?
You always have, I think, to take two factors into account. One is that there obviously is a need for a level of profit that will attract, or at least permit, investment in the future. This country has a reasonably poor record of investment and one has to accept that there is a great deal to be said for greater investment. On the other hand, we are very much in the middle of a crisis, an economic crisis, the very central part of which is inflation. So my inclination would be to say that in the short run certainly trying to slow down that inflation must take precedence virtually over everything else. My own view is that where a company can show that it is investing in a way that is creating jobs, creating exports and so forth, one would have to weigh this against any pressure for profit margins. But I would be inclined to say that I think that there are some profit margins at the present time that, in my view, are rather higher than they ought to be, granted the restraints that we all face in the next year.

Can you foresee, through the control of the retail trade and the subsidies that you intend to put in, any meaningful reduction or restraint of prices?
I'm talking about restraint in increases in the light of the present background. I shall be very happy when I can talk about drops, but one must be realistic from the word go. Both oil and raw materials prices are in the pipeline and have not yet shown up in the shops, so that restraint in increases is our immediate goal. There is some reason to think that in a very rapidly rising period for raw materials and commodities, then it is at least sometimes the case that percentage margins can be increased quite rapidly because you have got a basic increase in commodity prices. What I want to look at is whether those percentage margins as they stand at present are justified. I think paragraph 80 of the Price Code allows one to do this. Clearly I want to look at that first. I also want to look at and see whether in the short run there is an kind of case for cash margins rather than percentage margins.

Mrs. Williams, do you come into office basically in favour of mergers or not?
You have got to look at mergers in terms of the individual case. I am worried about the degree of concentration in certain aspects of British industry, so I would want to look at mergers, bearing in mind that there are dangers about creating monopoly or near monopoly situations. But I don't honestly think I would say that I started out with a dogma one way or the other. Put it like this: I would need to be persuaded of the benefit of mergers. Perhaps that would be the case I would want to see made out rather than the opposite.

Do you think that there are any prices at all that you can cut more or less at a stroke?
No. None at all. Not at a stroke.

Mrs. Williams, can you expand more on the Prime Minister's idea of 'fair prices'?
Yes. I think there are two aspects to this. You cannot have a system of subsidies without a system of fair prices for the obvious reason that you have no control over the final price. You are simply pumping subsidy in at the end at which it reaches the retailer. So one has to have a pretty effective form of control which must include, at the very minimum, maximum fair prices for any subsidised goods. The other concept he has in mind here, I think, is fair prices related to what is seen to be a fair margin of profit.

Is it, in fact, practical to have this fair price stuck up in a shop?
It will require legislation but we think it probably is going to prove to be practical, yes. Really the point is this: talking to somebody about shopping around seems to me to make less and less sense as a larger and larger proportion of women are either at work or have young children, and the number of people who actually have time to just shop around 15 to 20 shops is a rapidly declining group in the community. So what we are thinking of is how one allows a housewife very quickly to establish which is the best bargain. Insofar as she can rapidly see that the cost of foodstuffs is clearly labelled, indicated as to quality, indicated as to price, they will help her. It will help her very quickly to see where she is getting the best value for money.

How do you intend to prevent people substituting their normal purchases perhaps, or a variety of purchases, for subsidised goods and then just running out?
That is a real problem, but there are certain foodstuffs that are relatively inelastic in terms of demand, and you don't get a very sudden jump in the demands for them because their prices are pegged. It is much more difficult to subsidise something for which the demand is highly elastic than for something for which it isn't.

But am I not right in thinking that by and large most products which lend themselves to subsidies are not in fact products which figure very prominently in the cost of living index?
Yes, but they are products which figure very prominently in spending, particularly in very low budget families and very low budget households. For example, bread and cheese looms considerably larger in the old age pensioners' family expenditure surveys and studies, as it does in the case of large families. We want the subsidies to be slanted in their usefulness towards low income households.

Do you intend to re-introduce the Consumer Credit Bill?
I am personally in favour of that but it is a matter again for the decision of my colleagues. I think it needs certain changes but I think it is basically a good Bill. In the field of consumer credit I think it is only right to pay respect where it's due – I think my predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, did a good job in this field.

Finally, Mrs. Williams, do you think local authorities should be closely involved in a consumer 'watchdog' role?
Yes, I think that is very important. I've been very impressed by the work done by certain local authorities. Those like Havering, Coventry and Middlesbrough, where the emphasis has been on the High Street, and not forbidding, like the Town Hall itself. I think it is crucial that there should be expert advice available.

Energy Minister announces return to five-day week

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, announced on 7 March that he would be making an Order allowing a return to a five-day week, following the agreement on the miners' pay claim. The Order took effect from midnight 8 March. Mr. Varley also announced that the ban on television after 10.30 p.m. would not be re-imposed.

The Order made by the Secretary of State revokes what has been called the Three Day Order – the Electricity (Industrial and Commercial Use) (Control) (No. 2) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 2172) and the Associated Amendment Orders (SI 1974 Nos. 78, 117 and 137).

Mr. Varley said: 'The Government is fulfilling its pledge to get Britain back to a five-day week as quickly as possible. But quite apart from the longer-term need to conserve energy in general, there is at present a particular need to save electricity in order to husband depleted fuel stocks at the power stations.

'The Government has therefore decided to keep for the time being a number of orders restricting the use of electricity. These orders

limit heating to 63°F, mainly in offices, shops and other establishments;
limit the intensity of lighting mainly in offices and shops and other establishments;
prohibit the use of electricity for advertising and display and floodlighting purposes;
prohibit the use of electricity for space heating in offices, shops and other establishments, apart from during the night.'

Notes

The original Three Day Order limited the use of electricity in industry and commerce to three specified days in each week and limited the use of electricity in shops (except food shops) to mornings or afternoons in alternate weeks, and mornings and afternoons on Saturdays. Continuous process industries were limited by licence or direction to 65 per cent of their normal electricity consumption.

SI 1974 No. 78 tightened restrictions on the use of electricity for routine maintenance and emergency repairs and clarified the exemptions allowed to shops selling food and drink.

SI 1974 No. 117 gave firms whose use of electricity was restricted to the latter part of the week the option of working from Wednesday to Friday instead of Thursday to Saturday.

SI 1974 No. 137 permitted firms which normally work a seven-day week to have electricity on Sundays in addition to their allocated three days; permitted firms with their own transport to carry out essential maintenance and repairs outside the three permitted days; re-defined the exemptions applicable to newspapers.

This Order and the Amendments to it outlined above have now been revoked.

The services of the Department of Industry, including its regional offices, are available to all sectors of industry to ensure that the recovery of industrial production takes place as rapidly and as smoothly as possible.

The four Orders which remain in force are:

Fuel and Electricity (Heating) (Control) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 2068);
Electricity (Lighting) (Control) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 2080);
Electricity (Advertising Display, etc.) (Control) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 2091);
Electricity (Heating) (Control) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 2092).

Restrictions on sale and supply of phenacetin

Restrictions on the sale and supply of phenacetin are proposed by the Health Departments of the United Kingdom on the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines. This is because of the accumulation of evidence that, when used regularly for long periods, phenacetin can cause damage to the kidneys.

As a first step, the Department intend that from 1 June 1974 sales of products containing phenacetin – including compound codeine tablets and APC tablets – should be restricted to pharmacies only. Special warning labels would be affixed to the containers in which they are sold.

From 1 January 1975 it is proposed that phenacetin should no longer be allowed to be sold to the general public. It will, however, still be available for supply on prescription, so that patients will still be able to use it when their doctor or dentist considers that it is indicated.

The Department of Health and Social Security has written on behalf of the Health Departments to the professional, trade and other representative bodies concerned.

It might appear to be uncomfortable for passengers – especially those drinking coffee – as they roar round bends in a high-speed train with this degree of 'cant' or lean. In fact, the greater the cant the greater the comfort. The picture shows British Rail's advanced passenger train which has recorded 125 mph on a test track. On new track speeds over 200 mph are envisaged. To ensure comfort when the train is negotiating existing main line curves it is necessary to create the illusion of a greater cant than that provided by the track. The APT achieves this by tilting the body in relation to the bogies.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
25 February 1974		
923,542	Potter Instrument Company Inc.	Apparatus for feeding recording tape
950,822	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft (formerly known as Williamson Manufacturing Company Limited)	Photographic projection printing apparatus
1,029,292	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic projection printing apparatus
1,086,133	George Kirwan Collison Hardesty	Photo-luminescent display device
1,155,404	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Improved direct positive emulsions
1,260,923	Szerszamgepipari Muvek	Improvements in telecentric lens systems
1,302,297	Chinoin Gyogyszer Es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt	A process for the recovery of bacitracin
1,302,563	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia	Process for the preparation of a non-pyrophoric nickel skeleton catalyst
1,315,707	Agfa-Gavaert Aktiengesellschaft	A photographic dry copying process

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

'VAT News' for all traders

The first issue of a new Customs and Excise publication, *VAT News*, is now being distributed to all VAT registered traders, trade associations and other representatives and consultative bodies.

Intended to keep traders fully informed about the tax, *VAT News* contains news, comment and background information about VAT topics of general business interest, amendments to VAT Notices, and a list of other recent publications such as Statutory Instruments concerning VAT.

Among the items in the first edition are details of changes in zero-rating and exemption made by Treasury Orders which came into operation on 1 March.

For the benefit of those who do not receive information through trade associations *VAT News* will include a list of leaflets about matters which are of interest to only some registered traders. The leaflets will be obtainable from local VAT offices.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

The address of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes given in the article which appeared in the 31 January 1974 issue (page 158-60) of *Trade and Industry* should have read 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, and not 1818 High Street, NW.

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approval schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

Dealers in securities

The following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Greyhound Guaranty Ltd., 5 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB.

Lamberden Participations Ltd., St. George's House, 195/203 Waterloo Road, London SE1.

Bradlow Securities Ltd., 70 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 1QS.

Cornfield Finance and Management Ltd., 55 Gildredge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex BN21 4SF.

Libra Bank Ltd., 3 Eastcheap, London EC3M 1JH.

Tyndall & Co., 18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS99 7UA.

Deletions:

Robertson (John N. Robertson & Co.), Alan Thompson, 41 Crutched Friars, London EC3.

Exempted dealers

Additions:

Banco Di Roma SPA, 18 St. Swithins Lane, London EC4N 8EP.

Banque de L'Indochine, 62-64 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AR.

Winstrust Securities Ltd., Imperial House, Dominion Street, London EC2M 2SA.

James Finlay Corporation Ltd., 22 West Nile Street, Glasgow G1 2PP.

Authorised unit trust schemes

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1973 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Additions		
Stewart Unit Trust Managers Limited, 45 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4HW	Stewart British Capital Fund	The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
Raphael Unit Trust Managers Limited, 10 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DP	Grace Unit Trust	Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH
Changes		
DELETE Dowgate Fund Managers Limited, 7-9 Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1EU	Dowgate Fund	The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Limited, 30-32 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4
AND REPLACE BY Dowgate Fund Managers Limited, 7-9 Breams Buildings, London EC4A 1EU	Target Claymore Fund	Clydesdale Bank Limited, 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow C 1
DELETE Surinvest Fund Managers Limited, 10A North Street, Carshalton, Surrey	Surinvest Future Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, Poultry, London, EC2
AND REPLACE BY Schlesinger Trust Managers Limited, 140 South Street, Dorking Surrey	Trident-Surinvest Future Income Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE Surinvest Fund Managers Limited, 10A North Street, Carshalton, Surrey	Surinvest Growth Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, Poultry, London EC2,
AND REPLACE BY Schlesinger Trust Managers Limited, 140 South Street, Dorking, Surrey	Trident International Growth Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE Surinvest Fund Managers Limited, 10A North Street, Carshalton, Surrey	Surinvest Performance Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, Poultry, London, EC2

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
AND REPLACE BY Schlesinger Trust Managers Limited, 140 South Street, Dorking, Surrey	Trident-Surinvest Performance Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE Surinvest Fund Managers Limited, 10A North Street, Carshalton, Surrey	Coyne Growth Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, Poultry, London, EC2
AND REPLACE BY Coyne Investment Management Limited, Berendsen House, 31-33 High Street, Carshalton, Surrey	Coyne Growth Fund	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE London Wall Group of Unit Trusts Limited, 1 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1PD	London and Wall Street Units	The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
AND REPLACE BY London Wall Group of Unit Trusts Limited, 1 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1PD	London Wall International Fund	The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB

Revocation

By agreement with the Managers and the Trustee the Order of authorisation for the following scheme which has not been lauched has been revoked.

Singer & Friedlander Managers Limited, 20 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6XE	The Threadneedle Fund	National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, EC2

Domestic air fares go up

The Civil Aviation Authority has approved increases in United Kingdom domestic air fares with effect from 6 March 1974, applied for by 15 airlines. The fares will be increased by:

1. **Six per cent on the routes Alderney-Guernsey, Alderney-Jersey and Guernsey-Jersey;**
2. **Five per cent on the routes Glasgow-Skye and Inverness-Skye;**
3. **Twenty per cent on all other domestic routes except Norwich-Aberdeen and Norwich-Edinburgh, which will remain unchanged.**

Passengers whose tickets were issued before 6 March 1974 will not have to pay the higher fares for travel in the month of March.

The financial information provided by the airlines in support of the applications showed that the domestic air transport industry is operating at a loss of nearly £4 million a year, and an increase in excess of 20 per cent could have been justified on some routes.

The Authority was required to perform a dual function in its consideration of these applications – its normal function of regulating air fares under the Civil Aviation Act 1971 and its special duty to have regard to the Price and Pay Code. In considering the applications, the Authority found no conflict between the Act and the Code.

Some examples of the air fare increases are as follows:

	Existing fare	Approved with effect from 6 March 1974
LONDON-BELFAST, EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW		
Normal tourist one-way fare		
Any day, 1 April-31 October	12.65	15.20
Saturday and Sunday, 1 November-31 March	10.00	12.00
LONDON-GUERNSEY AND JERSEY		
(1) Normal tourist one-way fare		
Monday-Friday, 1 June-30 September and any day, 1 October-31 May	9.45	11.35
Saturday, 1 June-30 September	10.95	13.15
Sunday, 1 June-30 September	10.25	12.30
(2) Tourist excursion return fare		
Any day, 1 April-31 May and Monday-Friday, 1 June-30 September	9.70	11.65
Saturday, 1 June-30 June and 17 September-30 September	11.25	13.50
Sunday, 1 June-30 June and 17 September-30 September	10.55	12.70
LONDON-ISLE OF MAN		
(1) Normal tourist one-way fare		
Monday-Thursday, 1 April-31 October	9.45	11.35
Friday-Sunday, 1 April-30 June and 17 September-31 October; Friday and Sunday, 1 July-16 September; and any day, 1 November-31 March	10.90	13.10
Saturday, 1 July-16 September	12.60	15.15
(2) Tourist excursion return fare (for travel originating in the Isle of Man and valid 3 days)		
Any day, 1 November-31 March	18.85	22.65

Miss Margaret Weston, director of the Science Museum, South Kensington, and Sir Alastair Pilkington, chairman of the Pilkington Group, with a model of the float glass process of which Sir Alastair was the inventor. He presented the model to the museum's glass technology gallery at a recent reception. The float glass process has revolutionised the manufacture of high-quality flat glass, almost replacing polished plate glass. Britain has led the world in developing this process, which is now licensed to 22 manufacturers in 12 countries. The world's glass industry has invested £400 million in float glass plant.

International Register of Civil Aircraft

The 1974 edition of the International Register of Civil Aircraft, jointly produced by the Civil Aviation Authority, the Bureau Veritas of France, and the Registro Aeronautico Italiano, is now available from CAA Printing and Publication Services, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos., price £25.

Issued in the form of a bound volume, the Register gives a list of civil aircraft registered in 57 countries, including the whole of Western Europe with the exception of Denmark.

Aircraft are arranged in sections by country of origin and in alphabetical order of their registration marks. The information given in each section varies slightly, but generally includes the following: name and address of registered owner, registration marks, type and constructor's serial number, year of construction, type and number of engines, maximum total weight, and the category and expiry date of the Certificate of Airworthiness.

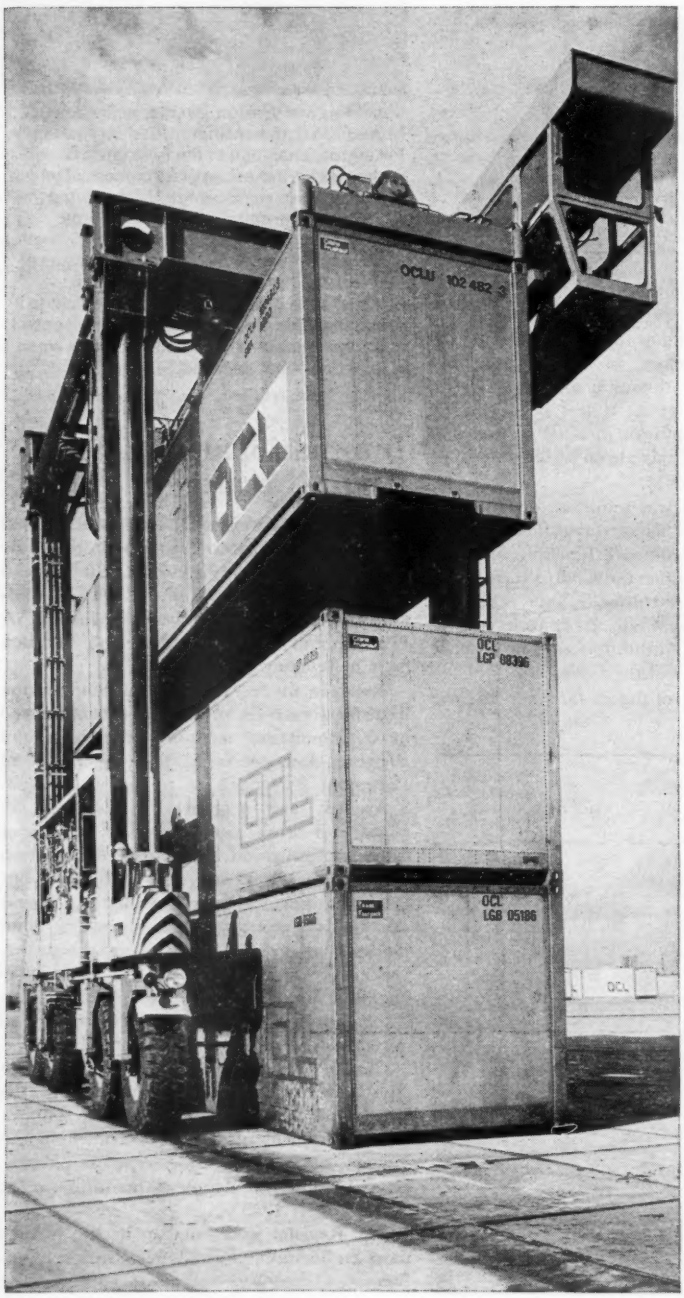
Changes to registrations are taking place constantly, and each new addition of the Register is kept up to date by the issue of regular supplements, the second of which will include statistics covering type of aircraft, type of engines, and type of operation, as at 31 December 1973.

The Register is claimed to be the world's most authoritative aircraft registration handbook.

Generating exports

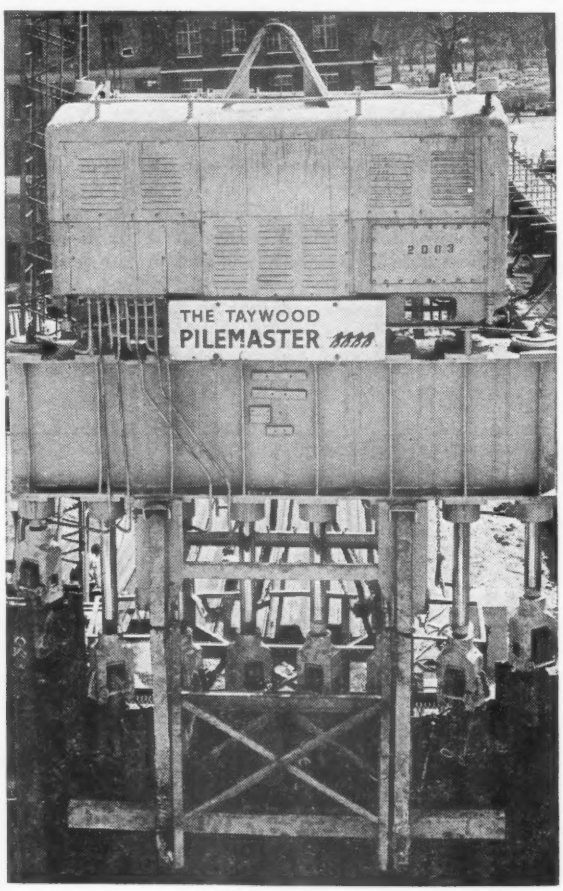
The pictures show ways in which enterprising British companies are generating export business.

By obtaining world manufacturing and marketing rights. Fairey Engineering, Stockport, has obtained from West Germany the rights for the Demag three-tier straddle carrier for containers and has already exported to Hong Kong and Ethiopia.

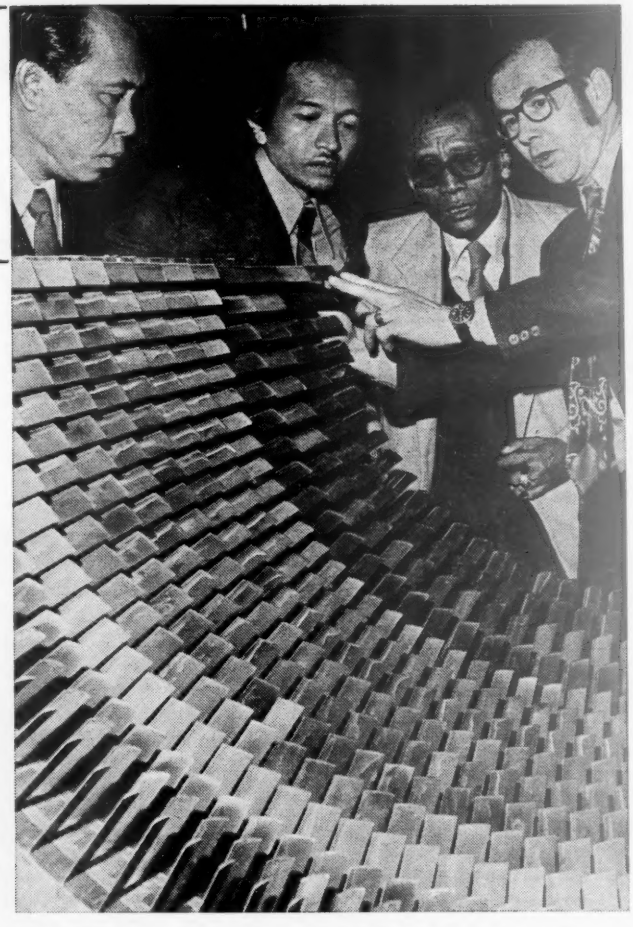


By seizing special marketing opportunities. Paul Revere is seen as king's knight in a silver chess set conceived by Harrods to commemorate the United States independence bicentenary in 1976.

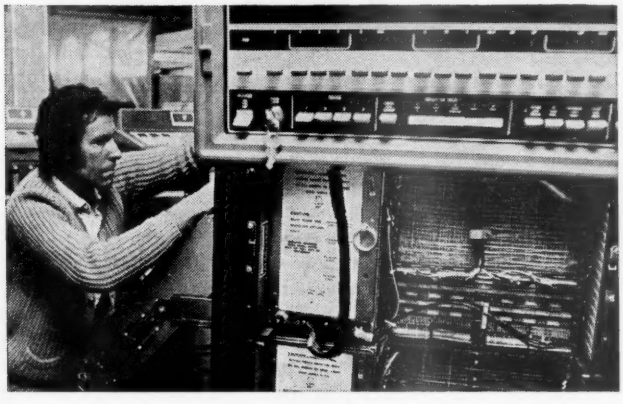
By securing marketing agreements for British products. Taylor Woodrow is to market its quiet Taywood Pilemaster pile driving and extraction equipment in the United States through a New York company.



By inward missions. Indonesian journalists in Britain as guests of the Government, seen at the works of John Brown Engineering (Clydebank) Ltd. They are examining stator blading, part of a gas turbine generator set for their own country. Like the cover, this picture represents generating exports – literally.



By inward investment. Part of Britain's contribution to a communications network in Australia for the ANZ banking group – one of the data capture systems being made by Honeywell at Hemel Hempstead.



By bi-national co-operation. Two Paceco-Vickers Portainer container handling cranes are being built by Vickers for Jamaica. The £1 million contract was won by Vickers and the US company Paceco International.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Canada's place in your export strategy

B. E. P. MacTavish, Counsellor (Commercial), Ottawa

Among industrialised countries Canada stands to be one of the last and least affected by current oil shortages. This conclusion – now widely accepted – would alone require a reappraisal by British management of Canada's place in every firm's export strategy. But first a glance at some other favourable portents.

An outstanding year

Canadians have just enjoyed an outstanding year – the best since the boom times of the mid-sixties. There are more of them; they are more prosperous than ever before; and during the past twelve months they have bought some $23 billion worth of imported goods.

Final figures are not yet in. But it is already clear that growth in the Gross National Product in 1973 will have been a hefty 7 per cent, give or take a fraction of a percentage point. And this in real terms and this despite a midsummer national rail strike and other labour troubles, notably in the pulp and paper industry. If account is taken of price rises the figure is of course much greater – around 15 per cent.

Many countries – Britain included – have enjoyed record-breaking growth in 1973. So Canada is no exception. But what does make her performance the more remarkable is the extent of the growth – one of the highest rates in the industrialised world. Also the fact that it is not just a once for all effort but part of a sustained pattern of expansion that has already carried Canada well clear of the slow down of 1969-70 and which, before the seventies are out, will enable Canada to produce annually the same volume of goods and services as Britain but with less than half the population.

If the growth in GNP has been remarkable, the rise in Canada's imports has been downright spectacular. In 1972 imports rose by nearly 20 per cent in value. Last year, because of rising prices, there was an even larger increase – of some 25 per cent. For the second year running volume was up by a impressive 16 per cent.

But this is only the high point in what has, by any standards, been a brilliant start to the decade. Since the last article on the Canadian market appeared in *Trade and Industry** Canadian imports have risen by about 65 per cent, from $14 billion in 1970 to around $23 billion in 1973. The year by year progression is shown in the accompanying table.

Canadian imports – all countries

	$ billion	% change
1970	14.0	– 1
1971	15.6	+11
1972	18.7	+20
1973 (provisional)	23.3	+25
1974 (estimated)	25.6	+10

With a track record like this the Canadian market merits serious attention by British exporters. They have certainly not neglected the market, which is our ninth largest. In 1971 our traders out-performed their competitors and regained a little of the territory they had lost in recent years. But they have since lost further ground as other countries, notably the United States and in Continental Europe, have participated in Canada's economic boom to an even greater extent than Britain. Today British goods account for less than 4½ per cent of Canada's total import market.

Not that Britain's exports have stood still. On the contrary, Canadian imports of British goods have continued to climb throughout this period, and now stand higher than they have ever done. Last year we notched up a 6 per cent rise in the value of British exports to Canada using Canadian figures, and a 9 per cent one using British figures. Not as good as it might have been, particularly taking price rises into account. But not too bad either, considering the strong claims of competing outlets for British goods, notably in the then booming markets of Western Europe, of Japan, and in the up-coming oil rich countries of the Middle East.

The advantages

Consider these facts . . .

First, the sheer size of the market. We like to think of Britain as a major trading nation. And so it is, with an overseas trade – the need and product of 56 million people – worth every bit of £25 billion or some $55 billion at current rates of exchange. But Canada's trade – derived from a population of some 22 million – is already worth an annual $48 billion, of which a full half consists of imports. So, by any standards, Canada is even now a major world trader.

Second, the diversity of the market and the propensity of Canadians to import. This is not a market whose ability to buy British goods depends on a limited range of export orientated industries at the mercy of world commodity prices. Nor is it a market to which we send only a limited range of goods and where the loss of a single major contract to a competitor can set our export effort back appreciably. Nor, despite a notable tendency to push sales of Canadian goods, is this a market particularly prone to economic nationalism. Canada is not without sin in this regard. But then neither are most of our major export markets.

Instead we have a market, large enough to be interesting and yet too small to produce in the variety that Canadian industrialists and consumers demand the full range of Canadian requirements. The result is seen in the fact that imports account for about 18 per cent of Canada's GNP – a figure that is high by world standards and one that shows no sure signs of diminishing. It is also to be seen in the fact that the pattern of our exports to Canada is broadly the same at that of our exports world wide. It is not true to say that, if it

* 'Canada – a new period of growth', by G. S. Whitehead, CMG, MVO, Minister (Commercial) Ottawa – *Trade and Industry* 22 July 1971.

can be exported at all, it can be sold in Canada. But if the price is right, delivery prompt, after sales service proficient, and the merchandising up to North American standards, there is scarcely any limit to what can be sold in Canada.

On top of the size of the market and its diversity is its continuing and rapid expansion. This is the third major reason for continuing to give a major place to Canada in future export planning.

If Canadians are great importers now they are destined to become even bigger importers in the future. With the reductions in oil supplies worldwide the fast pace of 1973 cannot be sustained in Canada, any more than it can in other countries that have experienced a similar upsurge.

But these difficulties notwithstanding, the outlook for the remainder of the seventies remains good. Population is expanding at about 3½ per cent per annum and the work force at a similar rate. Productivity too is rising. Between them these two factors should give Canada a growth for the remainder of the seventies of over 5½ per cent per annum – less in 1974-75 but quite a bit more thereafter. Even before the oil shortage tightened its grip this was a rate that only a handful of industrialised countries could match year in and year out, let alone exceed.

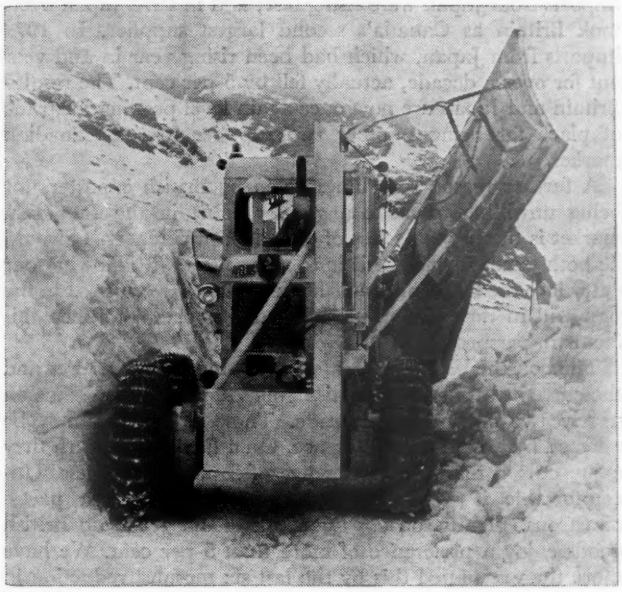
Imports will grow even faster. In their recently published study 'Shaping the Expansion' the Economic Council of Canada drew attention to the fact that, despite some slowing down compared with the sixties, external trade is still increasing significantly faster than GNP. Thus a 6.0 per cent annual increase in GNP over the period 1972-76 might be expected to be accompanied by an annual increase of 7.5 per cent in imports.

But fast rising imports in the aggregate are of little benefit if trading opportunities do not exist in the type of goods in which British firms are competitive. Here too things are moving our way. Until recently the economic recovery in Canada – as in Britain – was concentrated largely on consumer goods and in the housing industry. But there is now a sizeable investment boom under way, and this is traditionally an area in which British exporters have found some of their greatest opportunities. Investment expenditures on new construction, machinery and equipment – already up by some 15 per cent in 1973 – are expected to show an increase of 21 per cent in 1974. Within this total there will, moreover, be a greater emphasis this year on machinery. Much of this will have to be imported since Canada still lacks in a number of fields a full manufacturing capability.

Important though capital goods are in British exports to Canada, they are by no means the whole story. Britain is a sizeable exporter of consumer goods – ranging from whisky to record players, from chocolates to bicycles, from pottery to photographic film. With the increasing prosperity of Canadians, and their desire to add variety and richness to their lives, the prospects for increasing sales of imported consumer goods remain bright.

And some disadvantages

But surely, amidst all the compelling reasons for giving Canada a high priority in export plans, there must be some disadvantages. Indeed there are – some old, some new. No article would be complete without mentioning them.



Aveling-Barford motor graders are used by the British Columbia Department of Highways to keep open roads giving access to remote logging and mining areas around Stewart near the Alaskan border. The all-wheel drive, all-wheel steer Super 500 graders, equipped with V-ploughs and snow wings, are operating in areas where annual snowfall reaches 3,000 cm. Not surprisingly, the Canadian authorities now require cab protection. Aveling-Barford Ltd., Grantham, Lincs, has sold graders to over 100 countries. The Super 500 is seen here at work in Norway.

This is not a market for amateurs, or for the quick in and out operator. It requires constant cultivation, the competition especially from the United States is fierce, and – as a number of major British industries have learned the hard way – Canadians are unsparing in their criticism of those who are unable to meet delivery promises or cannot provide adequate after sales service. This much was always true – and it remains true.

Nor is it a market that is yet outstandingly profitable in the way that some of the markets of Western Europe have recently been. British exporters, intent on improving their profit margins, are well aware of the opportunities afforded by those markets where the local currency has appreciated sharply in terms of sterling, where tariff and other barriers are being steadily lowered and where, until recently, there were good prospects for sustained economic growth.

But the glamour markets of 1973 already look a good deal less promising for 1974. Other markets – Canada included – are becoming increasingly attractive. With the dollar gaining strength almost daily British goods are already becoming notably easier to sell against competing Canadian goods. Moreover our manufacturers still have a price edge – should they need to exercise it – over virtually all their non-Canadian competitors. The advantage is least in the case of American goods, but it remains substantial in terms of European and Japanese products.

Japanese goods have been badly hit. Until a year ago imports from Japan were rising fast; and in 1972 Japan overtook Britain as Canada's second largest supplier. In 1973 imports from Japan, which had been rising year in and year out for over a decade, actually fell by 5 per cent. The result? Britain and Japan are now once again level pegging for pride of place for being number two supplier to the Canadian market.

A further reason sometimes given by British exporters for being unwilling to make a greater effort in the Canadian market is the probable loss of our tariff preferences. It would be both prudent and realistic to recognise that, following our entry into the EEC, many of the advantages we enjoyed in the past will in time disappear. But it is important to keep this factor in perspective.

Thus on the basis of the latest available import figures and the current rates of duty British goods enjoy no preference on nearly two-fifths of total trade. These at least cannot be affected by any loss of preference. On a further one-sixth they enjoy only a marginal preference of 5 per cent or less. Uncomfortable if we lose it, but not – for the most part – disastrous. Finally, on less than half of our trade do British goods enjoy a preference of more than 5 per cent. We have more than recouped this by the last six months' reduction in the value of our currency in relation to the Canadian dollar.

Given the Canadian desire to get maximum advantage out of the current GATT multilateral trade negotiations the loss of these preferences is likely to be a slow process. Moreover even when we do lose them, this is as likely as not to come about by the MFN duty rates being lowered to the BP rate, rather than the other way round.

A footnote on fuel

Canada already produces more crude oil than she uses. She is a substantial exporter, with all that that implies in today's world of high prices and restricted supplies. But she is also a significant importer, and Eastern Canada remains almost entirely dependent upon imported crude. This will continue at least until the pipeline extension to Montreal is completed – probably in 1975.

Consequently Canada will not – indeed cannot – escape entirely the adverse affects of reductions in oil supplies and increases in prices. But – prices apart – the direct impact, on present reckoning, is likely to be small. With the United States, with whom some 70 per cent of Canada's external trade is done, also relatively unaffected the indirect impact will not be much larger.

A giant container handler, which will be used by Canadian National Railways, leaving Liverpool for Halifax in the Atlantic Container Line's 16,000-ton roll-on roll-off container vessel 'Atlantic Song'. The truck, a 31 C.H., was built by Henley Forklift Co. Ltd. of Pontllanfraith. It was delivered to the Royal Seaforth Container Terminal, Liverpool, and driven aboard the 'Atlantic Song' under its own power. The truck, to be based at Toronto, is capable of lifting 31 tons under the attachment. Also included in the shipment were two Henley Husky fork lift trucks.

Growth will be lower this year by quite a bit. Originally the expectation was for a 5½ per cent rise in 1974, or close to the economy's long term potential. That figure is now down to 3½ per cent. Not good, and certainly insufficient to prevent unemployment rising quite strongly. But still pretty comfortable and a lot better than most other industrialised countries.

If economic activity declines, so too will the demand for imports. But a good deal of the momentum that existed in 1973 will be carried over into 1974. This is particularly so for investment goods, where the relatively slow growth of recent years has left many sectors of the Candian economy short of capacity. But incomes remain high and there is scarcely an item for which demand is weak, except possibly large cars – and these come largely from the United States.

In what is likely to be a difficult year generally imports, on present showing, should still manage an increase of about 10 per cent by value – perhaps a little more. With the pipeline to Montreal only a couple of years distant and with improvised delivery methods meanwhile it should moreover not be too long before even that figure can be substantially improved upon. Then Canada will really come into its own as the economy shifts into higher gear to make up for the ground lost this year and next.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 (by post £7.25)

Also available

British Labour Statistics: Year book 1971 £7.20 (by post £7.47)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

BOTB News

A three-day 'Spotlight USA' conference was held in London last week by the BOTB's scheme Technical Help to Exporters. The aim was to examine how far three Federal government agencies – the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission – affect British exporters to the United States by their administration of American technical standards legislation. Mr. J. E. Ware (left), THE's group manager for export services, is seen with three of the speakers, Chain Robbins, special assistant, OSHA; Mrs. B. Hackman Franklin, vice-chairman, CPSC; and Fitzhugh Green, EPA associate administrator. On the right is Hugh Cortazzi, Minister (Commercial), British Embassy, Washington, one of the conference chairmen.

'Production high and exporting popular' says BOTB chief

J. S. Rooke, chief executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, told the British Trade Council in Bonn on 7 March that, despite the three-day week, British industry had been maintaining production at nearly 80 per cent of the normal rate. Most firms had in fact continued to work a five-day week, by re-allocation of tasks, full co-operation of the work force, taking advantage of power on the days when it was available, and use of their own generators. Once the three-day week was over production would pick up rapidly, though it could be held back by shortages of some raw materials and intermediate products.

British firms were turning increasingly to exports. Of firms recently surveyed by the CBI, 60 per cent saw export prospects for the rest of this year as being better than ever before. A massive export promotion programme devised and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board had been scarcely affected. The 'drop-outs' from overseas trade fairs in the first six months of 1974 amounted to little more than 1 per cent and from outward trade missions only 5 per cent.

Wall map for exporters

The British Overseas Trade Board has revised its annual Export Wall Map and copies of the new edition are being issued by export officers in London and the regions to firms using the Government export services.

The large coloured world map shows the whereabouts of British diplomatic service posts and British trade correspondents. Surrounding panels summarise the services available, list publications and give the addresses of Regional Offices in the United Kingdom. The value of British exports to most overseas countries during the year 1973 is also shown.

The map, which is suitable for framing or attachment to a peg board, is intended to serve executives like firms' export managers as a daily reminder of world markets and of the official services available towards reaching them.

ECGD contribute to BOTB Export Intelligence Service

Details of new signed lines of credit will now be made available by the Export Credits Guarantee Department to subscribers to the Export Intelligence Service, operated by the British Overseas Trade Board. News of ECGD backing for large export contracts will also be provided.

Lines of credit set up by UK banks provide a means for capital goods exporters to receive sterling in the UK at the time of shipment for contract values which may be no more than £10,000. These lines of credit, usually running into several million pounds, enable UK exporters to negotiate contracts in the knowledge that the financial arrangements with the borrowing country are already set up. An added attraction in negotiations is that the loan made available to the foreign borrower with which to pay UK exporters is at the low export interest rate: 7 per cent for two to five years credit, between 6 and 8½ per cent for credit in excess of five years.

Lines of credit with balances totalling £220 million are currently available for exports of the sort mentioned above to Algeria, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Mozambique, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, USSR, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

UK exporters interested in learning more about the Export Intelligence Service should get in touch with Mr. T. Bryan, Export Intelligence Service, Export House, Room J 09, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU; (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 430).

Speaking at a seminar to pinpoint prospects for British domestic gas appliances in Europe is J. B. Besse, Chef Adjoint du Service des Methodes Commerciales, Gaz de France. The seminar, entitled 'Europe in Your Marketing Plan', was held in London, 26 February by the Society of British Gas Industries and the British Overseas Trade Board, with the support of the British Gas Corporation. The seminar was chaired by C. F. Machin, director of Mullard Ltd. and member of the BOTB European Trade Committee.

Exhibitions and Fairs

The Amir of Bahrain performs the opening ceremony for the British Quality Consumer Goods Exhibition, watched by British Ambassador Robert Tesh (left), Lord Denman, chairman of COMET (right), and Yusef Al Ali, commercial assistant at the British Embassy.

BOTB's big boost in Bahrain for British consumer goods

From Vic Henderson, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Bahrain: The British Quality Consumer Goods Exhibition, held in Bahrain, 16-23 February, was a success both from the commercial point of view and as a public relations exercise. The event was sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The opening by His Highness Shaikh Issa bin Sulman Al Khalifa, Amir of Bahrain, was well-covered in local publicity media and this – together with advance publicity, in the form of television advertising, posters and press coverage – ensured that the Bahrain public were well aware of the promotion. So well aware, that organisers and exhibitors alike were amazed at the number of visitors who came along to the evening sessions.

An effort had been made to make the promotion something for all the family. In the area adjacent to the exhibition pavilion, at various times in the evening members of the public were able to watch a Punch and Judy show especially imported from Britain, the Bahrain State Police Band and films depicting various aspects of British life and industry.

The morning sessions, devoted to trade buyers, were inevitably quieter; but, with specially-invited visitors from other Gulf States joining Bahraini visitors to the exhibition, exhibitors were satisfied with the response. Orders for between £1 million and £1.5 million were placed, spread across the varied range of goods on display which included domestic and office furniture, radios and television sets, clothing, foodstuffs, cigarettes, calculators, books and giftware.

Among satisfied exhibitors were Pye Ltd., whose range of radios, televisions and hi-fi equipment had never before received such an effective showcase in the Gulf area; Arenson International, whose first attempt at selling its range of quality office furniture in the Gulf brought the prospect of orders in excess of £150,000; and Fogarty Co. Ltd. whose range of soft furnishings attracted interest from visiting businessmen from Muscat all the way along the coast to Kuwait.

Britain's top fashion houses also received a boost during exhibition week when a fashion show, sponsored by the Clothing Export Council, was mounted at the Gulf Hotel. Twelve models, specially flown from Britain, modelled all that is best and most up to date in British fashion from Susan Small, Mary Quant, Maxwell Croft, Tommy Nutter and a number of other houses. The show was seen by over 1,500 consumers and buyers, including once again specially-invited visitors from all parts of the Gulf.

All concerned – organisers, exhibitors, public – were agreed that this, the first British exhibition to be mounted in Bahrain, was the most successful promotion of its kind to be staged on the island.

Home on the range in cowboy country

From Robina Colville, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Los Angeles: There was 'A Touch of Great Britain' In Tucson, Arizona, 11-16 February, the British Consulate-General in Los Angeles having helped bring new products, British speakers and other events to that city. This was the climax of a request from the University of Arizona in Tucson a year ago to work with it in highlighting Britain during this year's International Forum, an annual event staged by the University.

Arizona is known locally as 'The Land of the Five Cs', being noted for its copper, cotton, cattle, climate and cowboys. Tucson is located some 400 miles from the main distribution centre of Los Angeles and the event was seen as an opportunity to bring Tucson shops in closer touch with the US West Coast importers and agents for British products.

A samples show held by these firms in Tucson last September helped encourage a useful amount of extra buying of British goods by the stores and commensurate with this a quantity of display material was shipped out by Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry and distributed to the stores in January.

Several of the main stores co-operated in staging a fine display of a wide range of British consumer goods at the University and at the stores themselves which were also decorated very effectively, together with some excellent window displays.

British Consul-General in Los Angeles, Andrew Franklin, who was one of the guest speakers at the University during the week, visited the stores and hosted a reception on 14 February for leading city dignitaries, including the mayor of Tucson and the President of the University, as well as prominent retailers.

The co-ordinating of the promotion and the supply of display material to a city 400 miles from the Consulate-General proved no problem as the stores themselves set up the displays of British products both at the University and in the stores. The display materials were used to good effect both in window displays and for in-store decorations. It was rewarding to note that some stores in Tucson had been introduced to British products as a result of this promotion.

There was no doubt that the British Week in Tucson was a success both culturally and commercially and that it did, indeed, bring a true 'Touch of Great Britain' to the Land of the Cowboys.

Swing to smaller cars favours UK manufacturers

From E. W. Busby, Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Detroit: At the Automotive Engineers Exposition and Congress, Detroit, of the 159 exhibitors, which included the elite of the US automotive manufacturing industry, 23 exhibitors were British, appearing under the joint sponsorship of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the British Overseas Trade Board. Their combined stands occupied almost one-tenth of the total exhibit area.

Over three-quarters of the British contingent consisted of seasoned Detroit campaigners. GKN International, GKN Castings, GKN Forgings, Brico Engineering and Hepworth & Grandage were exhibiting for their fifth consecutive year, while for GKN Sankey, Vandervell Products and Wellworthy Ltd. it was their fourth appearance in a row. Six member companies of Joseph Lucas Group were at the exhibition for their third consecutive year and for Lumenition Ltd., GKN Transmissions and Burman & Sons it was their second successive appearance. First timers were Bridgetown Interlok, TI Silencer Group, Associated Engineering Developments, Umed Ltd., Wilmot Breeden and Long & Hambly Ltd.

The high standard of British participation at this important automotive engineering forum was typified by the GKN Group of companies' 80-ft. long frontage of impressive displays which greeted the 28,000 show visitors as they checked in at the registration counters. Elsewhere in the hall, the Lucas Group six-company display occupied a 1,200 sq. ft. island on which a prominent feature was a skeleton car (*picture above*) drawing attention by light and sound effects to the Lucas products it incorporated.

Apart from the British presence on the exhibition floor (where in terms of space it outweighed the combined total of Japanese and Swedish participation by six to one), in the technical sessions which ran concurrently with the exhibition, 24 British engineers and scientists presented papers or were members of panels leading group discussions.

The abrupt termination of the American love-affair with the heavy V8-engined automobile and the sudden sharp swing in consumer preference to smaller economical vehicles was seen by W. Waller, marketing services director of the Lucas Group, as offering tremendous scope for British manufacturers of equipment and components for small and medium-sized European-type motor cars. A similar viewpoint was expressed by R. S. Simpson, marketing director of Burman & Sons; L. G. Cooper, sales manager of Long & Hambly Ltd.; L. V. Rouch, general sales manager, Wilmot Breeden Ltd.; and by G. L. Beckwith, export sales manager of Hepworth & Grandage Ltd., speaking for the member companies of the Associated Engineering Group. All reported expressions of keen interest in the products which were displayed on their stands.

Other spokesmen emphasised the interest of American companies in technology which British firms had to offer. W. F. Graham, sales director, reported that Lumenition Ltd. had licensed its breakerless electronic ignition system to TRW Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. T. Young, marketing director of TI Silencers Group, was encouraged by the impact of his company's products on a number of major US truck and engine builders which expressed interest in co-operating in a testing and development programme involving the British manufacturer's silencers.

Interest was similarly reported by Jack Lambert, technical sales manager, in the know-how involved in Bridgetown Interlok's formed fabric foamed in situ, and by P. N. Prior, sales development manager of Associated Engineering Developments Ltd., in a number of his company's technological developments.

British participants agreed in general that visitors to stands were engineers rather than buyers and interest expressed was therefore long-term in nature. Perhaps the most spectacular outcome of this year's British participation was therefore the report by R. R. Absalom, managing director of Umed Ltd., of the receipt at the show of inquiries totalling in value in excess of £1 million for his company's range of electronic warning devices, vehicle security systems and electro-mechanical diesel engine controls.

The importance of this exhibition, 25 February-1 March, was summarised by the commercial director of GKN Forgings, Alistair Shand, who considered annual participation at Detroit to be essential to GKN's continued involvement in the US automotive market where his Group has had UK-based representation for some years. Mr. Shand, who is a Council Member of SMMT, also took advantage of interviews on both radio and television to correct any misapprehension about the present state of British industry.

Israel's Minister of Commerce and Industry Haim Bar-Lev sees a demonstration of equipment in the British Pavilion at last month's Tel Aviv International Technology Exhibition. Thirty-four United Kingdom participants displayed a wide range of machinery and instrumentation, ranging from heavy industrial plant to scientific instruments.

Miss Ready-to-Wear, Linda Schaller, models a fur-lined coat from the autumn/winter fashion range to be shown at the Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Féminin in Paris.

Paris Prêt-à-Porter Salon has designs on world's autumn/winter fashion trends

The 27th International Exhibition of Women's Ready-to-Wear Clothing will be held, 30 March-4 April, at the Palais Sud, Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, Paris. At this event, the British Overseas Trade Board is supporting joint venture participation by United Kingdom firms sponsored by the Clothing Export Council.

In addition to French and British participation, representatives of some 20 nations – including Austria, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Israel, Turkey, Mexico, United States – take part.

According to the Fédération Française des Industries du Vêtement Féminin, organiser of this Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Féminin, more than 50,000 buyers, from boutiques and large fashion houses, will attend from all over the world.

This show of fashions for autumn and winter 1974/75 will occupy larger and lighter accommodation with a view to making attendance even more pleasant and restful for manufacturers and buyers.

The following Paris Prêt-à-Porter is to be held 19-24 October.

Stress on leisure at menswear show

From R. A. Tempest, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, Bonn: Under its new title, International Men's Fashion Week, the spring fair of men's fashion took place in Cologne 22-24 February. Although larger, both in terms of numbers of exhibitors and of trade visitors, the character of the fair was basically the same as its predecessors, with the main emphasis on leisure wear. There were, however, distinct signs of a gradual expansion by at least some exhibitors to meet the needs of the complete male wardrobe.

With 357 exhibitors, including 88 from 18 European and overseas countries, the fair attracted 16,400 trade visitors, 3,800 of whom were foreign visitors from 43 countries. During the fair, a fashion show was presented three times daily and the buyer had the opportunity to gain a quick assessment of what the German clothing industry is offering its customers in the coming autumn and winter season.

In all, 12 British firms exhibited at the fair, and eight of these participated in the joint venture sponsored by the Clothing Export Council supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Agencies in Germany

The British exhibitors concentrated almost wholly on the leisurewear market, with leather clothing, jeanswear, knitwear, duffle coats and shirts featuring in the collections. Particularly successful were those firms offering jeans and duffle coats and some good orders, especially for the German market could be booked. The leatherwear and knitwear exhibitors were not so successful with doing business at the fair but could well achieve worthwhile post-fair business after following up the inquiries received from many countries. The number of firms showing leatherwear at the fair was high and competition was accordingly strong in this sector of the market.

An interesting fact about the British exhibitors on this occasion is that with one exception all firms are represented in the Federal Republic and are already selling their merchandise in the market. As this business develops the need for them to be present in Cologne will be greater.

Price was an important topic in stand conversations with visitors and it became clear that buyers were anxious to buy as keenly as possible. This made things difficult when competing with foreign manufacturers, especially those in low cost countries. The prices of British manufacturers stood up well, however, compared with those of the German clothing industry which is facing high wage increases, as well as increased raw material costs in common with its competitors. The German trade is calculating price increases of between 6 and 9 per cent for the autumn/winter season.

Taking the fair generally, main business seems to have been done in merchandise available from stock or on short delivery.

Utrecht food fair tastefully arranged

From G. C. A. Mulder, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Amsterdam: For the first time members of the British Food Export Council took part in ROKA, biennial International Food Fair, Utrecht, 18-22 February 1974. This British group exhibit was well situated in the front hall of the Utrecht Trade Fair centre and attracted many visitors from all over the world.

In a tastefully arranged display the products of 10 UK manufacturers were represented, including a wide range of soups, preserves, confectionery, meat, spices, sauces, gourmet foods and whisky, as well as floor maintenance equipment. The Livestock Marketing Commission of Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Agricultural Trust (*picture*) were prominently represented.

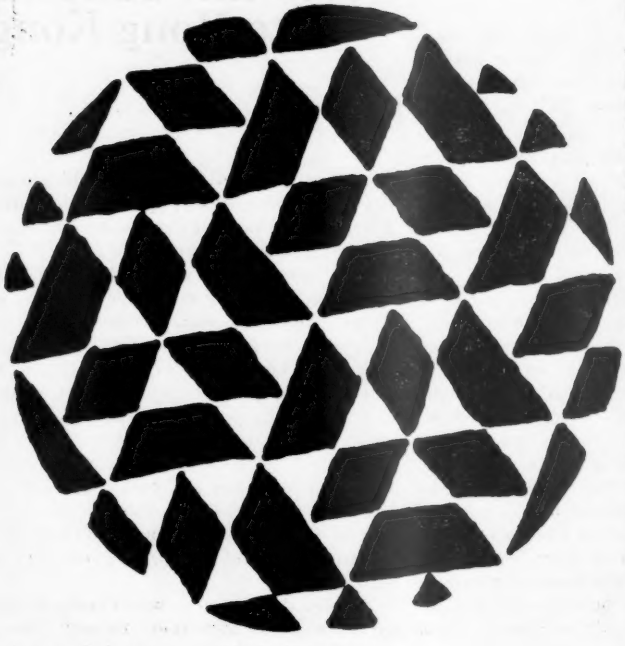
The fair showed products of 1,100 exhibitors from 60 countries of which the German Federal Republic had the largest foreign share. For this reason the opening was performed by the Federal German Minister for Agriculture, F. Logemann. The ceremony was attended by J. A. Molyneux, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in The Hague. J. L. W. Hobbs, H. M. Consul in Amsterdam, was host at a cocktail party given for the British particpants and some of their business contacts in the foreign visitors club at the fair premises.

All British participants were gratified by the volume of orders received, of which there were many from new contacts and buyers from the Netherlands and other continental countries. Some important contacts were also made with visitors from other parts of the world, including the USA, Japan and Kuwait.

The group display by the B.F.E.C. was the second stage of its export drive to the Netherlands. In January, it invited some leading Dutch food importers to Britain and it intends to follow up with selective store promotions later this year. Haydon Williams, Chairman-elect of B.F.E.C. and Maj. Gen. I. S. Harrison, Director-General, both affirmed that this event was a success: they are confident that their prospects in the Netherlands in 1974 are good.

52nd MILAN TRADE FAIR

14 - 25 April 1974

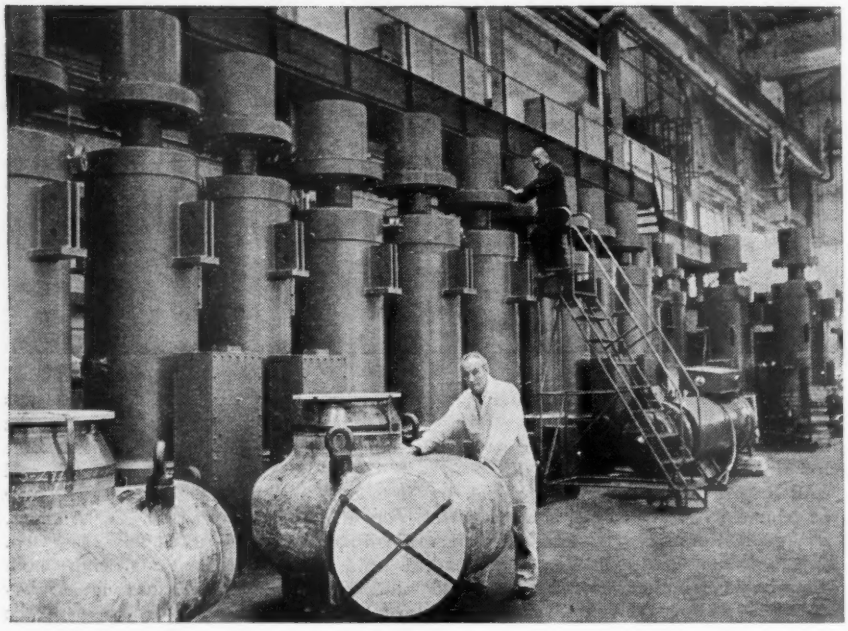


a yearly event
a thousand opportunities
for good business

The Milan International Trade Fair does not rest on past successes. With half a century behind it, it aspires to other targets. This Trade Fair is fast changing from a general market for goods and products to being an exchange centre for ideas and services.
Using the latest display methods and keeping pace with the rapid progress of industrial techniques, it has become the key point in a series of 50 specialized trade shows that precede and follow it right round the year. That was how the « Great Fair » started. The last « Great Fair » cycle, ending April 1973, can be summed up in these figures: 309 exhibition days and 29,066 exhibitors □ 1,890,303 sq.m. of display sites and premises □ exhibitors from 90 countries □ 76 countries officially participating □ buyers from 138 countries in all continents. The Advance Catalogue, listing 80 % of all exhibits shown at the big April Trade Fair, is available every year as from February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish. Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and make sure of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

Visitors' Cards and information from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Dr. Vittorio Schiazzano, 20 Savile Row, London W1X 2DQ ☎ 01-734 2411.

Export Business



Seen at the Luton factory of Hayward Tyler and Co. Ltd. is part of a seven million dollar export order for Wet Stator Boiler Circulating Pumps to be installed in power stations in Canada and the United States.

£30m undersea phone cable export orders won by STC

New export orders for undersea telephone cable and systems worth £30 million have been won by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. Three routes, one across the Atlantic and two in the Pacific, are involved. For two of the contracts STC will be making over 4,000 nautical miles of submarine cable for American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT and T).

STC will supply the majority of the cable to AT and T for TAT-6, a 3,600 n.m. system which is being laid from St. Hilaire de Riez, on the west coast of France, across the Atlantic to Rhode Island. Providing 4,000 more telephone circuits between Europe and the USA, this system will be the first to use a new type of cable developed at STC's Southampton cable plant in conjunction with the British Post Office and AT and T.

Repeaters will be manufactured in the USA by Western Electric Company and the terminal equipment by Compagnie Générale d'Electricité of France. Completion is scheduled for 1976.

AT and T has also placed a contract with STC to supply cable for TRANSPAC-2, a 7,000 n.m. link across the Pacific Ocean which will have a capacity of 845 circuits from the USA to Okinawa, with cable landings at Hawaii and Guam.

STC has also won a joint order from the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia and the New Zealand Post Office for a complete undersea telephone cable system running across the Tasman Sea from Sydney to Auckland.

All cable, repeaters and land-based terminal equipment will be supplied and installed by STC. When completed in 1976, the 1,200 n.m. system will have an initial capacity of 480 telephone circuits which can be increased to 640 circuits when required.

The 152 repeaters for TASMAN will be manufactured at STC's factories at Greenwich and North Woolwich where the shore-based terminal equipment will also be made.

Cable for the three export orders will be made by the twin Southampton factories of STC's Submarine Systems Division. In the manufacture of the three systems, STC will use approximately 16,000 tonnes of polyethylene, 6,500 tonnes of galvanised and high tensile steel wire, 3,500 of copper tape and 150 tonnes of aluminium tape.

British firm sends chopstick bagger to Singapore . . .

A machine which makes and prints long thin paper bags for packing chopsticks in Singapore is among recent export orders received by Beasley, French and Co. Ltd., a Dickinson Robinson Group company in Bristol. The firm specialise in custom-built equipment for the fully automatic conversion of paper from the reel into leaflets, bags, envelopes and other forms of printed, folded and gummed packaging.

The bag machine for Singapore, a number 11 Befanco Twin model, has been sold with a Befanco four-colour flexographic printer to paper converters Yeo Brothers of Singapore for the manufacture of wrappers for chopsticks, ice-lollies and confectionery.

The bags for chopsticks are among the smallest which can be produced on the range of Beasley machines. The number 11 Twin machine can be used to make bags as small as 1½ inch × 3½ inch: other machines in the range can produce bags up to 24 inch × 31 inch. At present, the bag machines are in use in over 40 countries throughout the world.

. . . while ballpens go to Hong Kong

A sort of 'coals to Newcastle' achievement has been brought off by a Bristol firm, Tallon Ltd., which has won an order to supply ball-point pens – to Hong Kong.

'It is only a small pilot order for 12,000 pens,' says David Zavad, sales director of Tallon, which manufactures and distributes ball-point pens and other writing instruments. 'But we are hoping it will be the beginning of very big business. We are staggered, really, to be supplying pens to a part of the world which has a large ball-point pen industry of its own.'

The Tallon pens are being sent out to Hong Kong by a British export house this month. They are plastic-barrelled stick pens of two types, Tallon Superfine and Tallon Broadline.

Tallon is doing regular export business with various countries in Europe and with Africa, Australasia, South America.

British Ropeways gets £1m contracts for installations at overseas mines

Two export orders, together worth nearly £1 million, were obtained during January by British Ropeway Engineering Co. Ltd. (BRECO) of Sevenoaks, Kent. One is for a £711,000 aerial ropeway, for Calcimine Company of Tehran, to carry crushed carbonates of high-grade lead and zinc ore a distance of 20 kilometres from mine to processing plant. The second is for structural steelwork and other services, valued at over £200,000, required for the limestone-carrying ropeway for which BRECO received a £500,000 order last September from Chia Hsin Cement Corporation of Taiwan.

'We are delighted that during a month of widespread industrial gloom our overseas business has been at such a buoyant level,' says BRECO marketing director William Murphy. 'These orders are the result of intensive export promotion effort.

'The world shortage of oil, causing industry to look closely at alternative methods of transporting bulk materials, could indeed make 1974 a boom year for ropeways. Their low consumption of electric power, long life and low maintenance costs, combined with high capacity and high operating speeds make them extremely viable for regular journeys over a fixed route.'

The monocable ropeway for Calcimine – part of a multi-million pound development scheme – will help the Iranian company to exploit with maximum efficiency the rich lead and zinc deposits of its Angouran mine, located about 300 km north-east of Tehran at an altitude of 3,050 m. On the route from the crushing plant at the mine to the processing plant 20 km away the ropeway line descends 730 m.

Designed to transport 140 tonnes per hour, the system is in three sections with driving/brake gears for each. Electrical control equipment will automatically sychronise the running of the three sections under all conditions of loading. The line of fully loaded buckets travelling downhill from the mine will develop about 170 kW to be absorbed by the power station supplying the processing plant – a valuable operating economy. This involves the installation of a power line down the length of the ropeway.

A total of 410 bottom-discharge buckets, each of 950 kg capacity, will be used. Spaced at intervals of 94 m, they will travel at a speed of 230 m per minute. BRECO engineers have started work on detailed designs for the Calcimine contract. Delivery of equipment is due to be completed by August 1975.

The ropeway for Chia Hsin Cement Corporation is due to be commissioned in the early summer of 1975.

Welsh firm gels business with E. Europe customer

An export order for Poland wotrh £1.25 million has been won by P. Leiner & Sons Ltd. of Treforest, Glam. The contract, for two gelatin raw material processing plants, is one of the largest contracts which any Welsh company has signed with Eastern Europe, states Leiner.

The Polish plants will be installed near the towns of Grodkow and Annopol: construction will take two years and be supervised by specialists from Treforest.

The contract with Poland represents a new phase in the development of Leiner's East – West trade. Further contracts worth more than £3 million are currently being discussed with the Polish Government departments.

Leiner reports recent orders totalling more than £250,000 for gelatin capsule producing plants for Russia and China. Among the company's customers for gelatin are the USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and China.

Destined for Gatwick Airport and thence Lusaka, drums of 'Teefroth' froth flotation agent are loaded on motor transport at the Billingham, Teesside, works of ICI. The consignment of 15 tonnes is destined for a Zambian copper mine in danger of having to close for lack of chemical used in ore-washing.

Lloyds Ladders of Droitwich reports a growing market abroad. Here, Finn Storrod (left) of M. Raastad & Co. of Norway finalises specifications with Charles Potts, a senior representative for Lloyds, for a £7,000 order.

Rolls-Royce engines drive generators in NZ, Hong Kong

Rolls-Royce industrial Olympus engines, valued at nearly £1.5 million, have been ordered by electrical utilities in New Zealand and Hong Kong to generate electrical power.

Six Olympus engines, supplied by the Industrial and Marine Division of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., will power three American built Curtiss-Wright generating sets to be operated by the New Zealand Electricity Department and the China Light and Power Co.

Two 50 MW (megawatt) generating sets, each powered by two Olympus engines, are to be installed at the Otahuhu Power Station on the North Island of New Zealand, while the third set, also of 50 MW (50,000 kW), is to be installed at the Tsing Yi Power Station, Hong Kong.

All three sets are due to be delivered during 1974 and each, capable of supplying the electrical needs of approximately 50,000 people, will supply peak demand and emergency stand-by power.

Over 100 Rolls-Royce industrial Olympus engines are already supplying emergency electrical power in the UK, and 10 other countries including the USA, the Caribbean and Africa.

European Community

Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

In the 21 February issue of *Trade and Industry* the Department of Trade and Industry drew United Kingdom producers' attention to the European Economic Community's review of existing Common Customs Tariff (CCT) suspensions.

The Department of Trade has now been notified by the European Economic Community of proposals for new suspensions of the CCT for one year beginning 1 July 1974 in respect of the goods set out in the schedule below.

The Department will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the Community of Nine before decisions are taken as to whether these proposed suspensions should be granted.

United Kingdom producers are entitled to object to the granting of any of these proposed suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests might be affected adversely by the loss or reduction of Community preference on exports to the original Community of Six or by reduced Tariff protection in the United Kingdom which a suspension of the CCT would entail.

As a member of the Community the United Kingdom will normally adopt fully any new CCT suspensions which are agreed by the Council of Ministers except where United Kingdom producers object on the grounds that they can meet the greater part of the United Kingdom demand but not that of the Community of Nine. In the latter event, the United Kingdom transitional tariff will be aligned progressively in accordance with the transitional timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession towards the suspended level of the CCT instead of being reduced immediately to the suspended CCT rate.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object either to:

a the granting of a proposed suspension of the CCT or
b the immediate adoption by the United Kingdom of any of the proposed CCT suspensions which might be agreed

should provide as much as possible of the following information:

1 estimated Community (Nine countries, including the United Kingdom) demand in 1974 and 1975;
2 estimated United Kingdom demand in 1974 and 1975;
3 United Kingdom production expected to be available in 1974 and 1975 for:
  a the United Kingdom market;
  b the rest of the Community;
  c exports to other countries.

This information should be sent by Telex to the Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than 22 March 1974: Telex no. 27366 – Telephone enquiries: 01-222 7877 ext. 5515 (chemicals) and 3576 (other goods).

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
ex 03.01 A Ib)	Salmon trout, fresh, chilled or frozen	Free
03.01 B Ih) I	Cod (Gadus morrhua or Gadus callarias), whole, headless or in pieces, fresh or chilled for the manufacture of filets	Free
03.01 B Iij) I	Coalfish (Pollachius virens or Gadus virens), whole, headless or in pieces, fresh or chilled for the manufacture of filets	Free
03.01 B Ik) I	Haddocks, whole, headless or in pieces, fresh or chilled for the manufacture of filets	Free
ex 03.03 A I	Crayfish meat, frozen, intended for the manufacture of preserves	Free
ex 06.04 B I	Christmas trees, cut	Free
ex 16.04 C	Spiced herring in barrels, semi-preserved for industrial manufacture	Free
ex 28.21	Chromium oxidef or the production of chromium metal	Free
ex 28.57 B	Manganese nitride (as platelets)	Free
ex 29.01 D II	Styrene	Free
ex 29.04 C I	1.4-Butanediol (butylene glycol): neopentyl glycol	Free
ex 29.08 D	Dicumyl peroxide	Free
29.11 A IV	2,3-dimethyl-pentaldehyde	Free
ex 29.14 A II c) I	Vinyl acetate	Free
29.14 A XI b)	Diethyl triethyl glycol butyrate (Flexol 3-GH)	Free
ex 29.15 A IV a)	Sebacic acid	3
ex 29.17	Diethyl sulphate	Free
ex 29.23 D V	Aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid (tranexamic acid)	Free
ex 29.23 E	L-3-(3,4 Dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methylalanine (alpha-methyldopa); alpha-methyldioxyphenyl-alanine	Free
ex 29.35 Q	Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone	Free
ex 29.38 B II	Calcium pantothenate	Free
ex 29.39 D II	(1) Betamethasone acetate, sterile (2) Betamethasone-17-21 dipropionate, sterile	Free
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolone acetonide (9 alpha-fluoro-11 beta, -21-dihydroxy-16 alpha, 17 alpha-isopropylidene-dioxy-1,4-pregnadiene-3, 20-dione) and Triamcinolone diacetate (9 alpha-fluoro-11 beta, -16 alpha, 17 alpha, 21-tetrahydroxy-1,4-pregnadiene-3, 20-dione-16 alpha, 21-diacetate)	8 8

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
ex 29.40	Mixture of streptokinase and streptodornase	Free
ex 29.44 A	Acidocillin and salts thereof	Free
ex 29.44 C	Cephaloridin, Cephalotin, Cephalexin, Cephazolin	Free
ex 29.44 C	Monensin and salts thereof	Free
ex 30.01 B	The following substances derived from human blood: antihaemophilic globulin, anti-Rho (D)-globulin, gamma-globulin (including that which can be administered intravenously), plasmaprotein solution, 20% human albumin, human fibrinogen, preserved serum	Free
ex 30.03 A II b) ex 30.03 B II b)		
ex 35.03 B	Glues derived from bones, hides, nerves, tendons or similar products	Free
ex 39.01 C III	Polyester film 'Scotchlite Engineer Grade'	Free
ex 39.01 C III	Polyesters made from naphthalene dicarboxylic acid and ethylene glycol in the form of films (Q Film)	Free
ex 39.01 C III	Reflecting polyester sheeting	Free
ex 39.01 C IV	Polymer for polyamide 6, in one of forms mentioned in Note 3(b) to the Chapter dealing with the manufacture of textile threads and fibres	Free
ex 39.01 C VII	Polyimide foils	Free
ex 39.01 C VII	Polyphenylene sulphide (Ryton)	Free
ex 39.02 C X	Copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, with a 91% vinyl chloride content	Free
39.02 C XII	Acrylic film 'Scotchlite High Intensity Grade'	Free
41.05 B I	Other kinds of leather, not further prepared than tanned	Free
ex 49.11 B	Artists' silk screen prints (commonly described as serigraphs), signed by the artist and numbered	Free
ex 56.01 A	Man-made fibres (discontinuous) not carved, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, of polypropylene	Free
ex 59.03	Oil-absorbing fleece materials made from aliphatic polyolefin fibres (with a minimum buoyancy of 99%)	Free
ex 90.19 B II	Reading appliances for the blind, in which a miniature camera using phototransistors transmits letters on to a so-called scanning board with piezoelectric pencils	Free

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Seeds. Decision 74/71/EEC concerning the Advisory Committee on Seeds. (*Official Journal* L52, 23 February 1974)

Decision 74/76/EEC authorising Germany to permit, up to 31 May 1974, the marketing of certified tall oatgrass seed satisfying less stringent requirements. (*Official Journal* L52, 23 February 1974)

Silk, flax and hemp. Decision 74/72/EEC setting up a special Silkworm Section of the Advisory Committee on Flax and Hemp. (*Official Journal* L52, 23 February 1974)

Live plants and products of the flower-growing industry. Decision 74/73/EEC amending Decision 73/153/EEC authorising the Member States to approve for marketing reproductive material of certain forestry species subjected to reduced requirements. (*Official Journal* L52, 23 February 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 479/74 fixing minimum prices for exports to third countries of certain flowering corms, bulbs and tubers for the 1974/75 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L57, 28 February 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 468/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1767/68 on the system of minimum prices for exports to third countries of flowering corms, bulbs and tubers. (*Official Journal* L56, 27 February 1974)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 481/74 fixing the production refund on olive oil used in the manufacture of certain preserved fish and vegetables. (*Official Journal* L57, 28 February 1974)

Beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 474/74 making derogation from Regulation (EEC) 442/74 on protective measures for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L56, 27 February 1974)

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L57, 28 February 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 482/74 on the classification of goods within subheading No. 23.04 B of the Common Customs Tariff.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel 01-626 1515).

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

UNCTAD GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L55, 26 February 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 460/74 on the definition of the concept of tariff preferences granted by the EEC in respect of certain products from developing countries. This Regulation adds the following items to Annex A of Regulation (EEC) 3615/73:

CCT heading no.	Description of goods
ex 13.02	Shellac, seed lac, sticklac and other lacs; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams
ex 33.01	Essential oils (terpeneless or not); concretes and absolutes; resinoids

UNCTAD GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES: *Trade and Industry*, 21 February 1974, contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974. The texts of the following Regulations reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

CCT no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. no.
Regulation (EEC) 470/74				
60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberised A. Of wool or of fine animal hair	Developing countries	2 March 1974	3505/73
		(*Official Journal* L56, 27 February 1974)		
Regulation (EEC) 471/74				
69.08	Glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles	South Korea	2 March 1974	3501/73
		(*Official Journal* L56, 27 February 1974)		

TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L52, 23 February 1974, contains the text of Decision 74/74/EEC autonomously increasing imports into the Community of cotton textiles covered by the Trade Agreement between the EEC and India on cotton textiles.

United Kingdom traders should note that the present bilateral arrangements operative until 31 December 1973 between the United Kingdom and India are not affected by this Decision.

Further information: Chemicals and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (tel 01-834 4422 ext. 715)

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Trade Information

Imports from the USSR: quota arrangements for 1974

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1974 of goods from the USSR which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below.

SOVIET GOODS FOR IMPORT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1 JANUARY 1974 TO 31 DECEMBER 1974

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being carrots, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions or rhubarb	59
2	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being apples, cherries, currents, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries or strawberries	2
3	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions, green peas, rhubarb or spinach	5
4	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry or strawberry (of which not more than 50 tons for those made of strawberry, raspberry or blackcurrants)	100 tons
5	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries or strawberries	2
6	36.06	Matches (other than Bengal matches)	235
7	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	1,435,600 sq. m. (a)
8		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax Under garments of woven cotton or flax	70
9	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres Bed linen of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	30
10	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	70
11	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers	470 (b)
12	ex 85.15	Transistorised radiograms	215 (c)
13	ex 85.15	Transistorised monochrome television broadcast receivers (of which not more than £80,000 for receivers with screens over 6 inches in size) (d)	350
14	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 inches and over in size (d)	125
15	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	265
16	ex 88.02	Aircraft of an all-up weight exceeding 2,500 kg	pm
17		Other goods not covered by open licences to be agreed with the Department of Trade	pm

pm Pro memoria.

(a) The Department of Trade is prepared to issue licences outside the above arrangements for the import into the United Kingdom of grey cotton cloth for processing and re-export.

(b) Quota no. 11 includes provision for import into the United Kingdom of unit transistorised radio tuners whether or not combined with amplifiers. Other parts of unit audio equipment are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom.

(c) Radiograms and parts thereof which are not equipped with transistors (including free-standing speakers) are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom.

(d) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Processed fruit and vegetables: The licensing of imports will be arranged on a quarterly pro rata basis (see *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974).

Inquiries should be addressed to Tariff Division, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 16/20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

Miss M. Terry, Department of Trade, and Mr. A. Mladenov, Bulgarian Commercial Counsellor in London, initialling the new UK-Bulgaria Long-Term Co-operation Agreement. Standing are Mr. B. Bellamy, Department of Trade and Industry, with Mr. I. Moutafchiev, Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires (right).

UK-Bulgarian long-term economic agreement

The draft text of a 10-year agreement between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation was initialled in London on 6 March 1974. The negotiations were led on the Bulgarian side by Asparouh Mladenov, Bulgarian Commercial Counsellor, while Miss Margaret Terry of the Department of Trade led the United Kingdom delegation on this occasion. It is hoped that Ministers will sign the agreement within the next few months.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 28 March.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
27.11	Propylene of a purity not less than 90 per cent	Propylene (Propene)	31 December 1974	14911
29.01	Propylene of a purity not less than 95 per cent	Propylene (Propene)	31 December 1974	14911

Oman: new visa regulations

Under new regulations issued on 1 February 1974 all persons intending to visit Oman from a country in which there is an Oman Embassy must have a valid visa stamped in their passports by the Oman Embassy.

In the case of an intending business visitor the Oman Embassy will require him to prove his *bona fides* by presenting a letter from his firm concerning his proposed visit.

A person intending to visit Oman for other than business reasons must have a sponsor in Oman who must obtain a no objection certificate (NOC) from the Sultanate authorities. The cost of an NOC, which is normally valid for three months from the date of issue, is 3 Omani rials. The sponsor will require the following information about the intending visitor in order to obtain an NOC: Full name; Date and place of birth; Number, date and place of issue of passport; Reason for visit; and proposed duration of stay on Oman.

The sponsor will then have to send the NOC to the intending visitor, if he is from a country in which there is an Oman Embassy, to enable him to obtain a visa.

At present there are Oman Embassies in London (33 Hyde Park Gate, London, SW7, tel. 01-584 6782), Washington, New Delhi, Beirut, Cairo, Kuwait, Jedda, Tunis, and Tehran. An Omani Embassy will be opening shortly in Islambad.

Persons intending to visit Oman from a country in which there is no Oman Embassy must have a sponsor in Oman, who must obtain an NOC. The sponsor may send the NOC either to the intending visitor or to Seeb International Airport (or Mina Qaboos, Mutrah, if arriving by sea) to await the visitor's arrival.

No person is permitted to enter Oman overland without the permission of the Governor of the capital **CRE ext. 5221**

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Fiji: revaluation of the dollar

The Fiji Government decided that from 25 February 1974 the Fiji dollar should no longer be tied to sterling. The Government has adopted a central rate of Fiji dollar 0.800 against the US dollar. Ref. CRE 35255 **CRE ext. 5321**

Tunisia and Finland

It has been announced in the Tunisian *Official Journal*, 12 February 1974, that the trade agreement between Tunisia and Finland, signed on 12 March 1960 and amended by the additional protocol of 15 January 1965, has been renewed for a further year from 1 January 1974. Inquiries from British exporters may be addressed to OTAR section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/459/460/461**

Algeria: 'The Socialist Sector'

The British Embassy in Algiers has prepared a revised version of the hand-out 'Algeria – the Socialist Sector', which lists the Algerian state organisations, together with a round-up of their responsibilities. Copies of the revised version are available to British exporters. **CRE ext. 5358/5225**

Poland and Tunisia

It has been announced in the Tunisian *Official Journal* that, under the trade agreement between Tunisia and Poland, arrangements have been made for the exchange of goods during 1974 and 1975. **EDB ext. 466/288/467**

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on The People's Republic of China, Israel, Lebanon, The Netherlands, El Salvador and Thailand have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Room D05, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Inter-American Development Bank: opportunities for UK tenders

There are opportunities for British firms to tender for projects in Latin America financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

The Inter-American Development Bank, a regional agency with a membership of 24 nations of the hemisphere, was created in December 1969. Its aim is to promote development in Latin America and in such fields as industry; electric power, transportation and communications; water supply and housing; higher, technical and vocational education; and preinvestment studies, export financing and tourism. The Bank also provides technical assistance in these fields to stimulate project preparation and planning at the national and regional levels, to create and strengthen development institutions, and to insure the adequate execution of the projects financed.

The Bank's most important sources of finance are the Fund for Special Operations (FSO) and the Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR). British companies are not eligible to tender for projects financed by FSO, as this eligibility is restricted to the 24 regional members of the Bank. If British firms have associates in any of the member countries, however, they may be eligible to tender.

British firms are eligible to tender up to a limit which has not yet been reached for projects financed by the Bank's OCR. The latter are used to make loans to help finance projects in the industrial and agricultural sectors, as well as electric power, transportation and communications projects. Projects are sometimes financed from both FSO and OCR. British firms are eligible to tender for the part of the project financed by OCR, but not for that part financed by FSO.

Details of IDB loans are publicised by the Export Intelligence Service, and can also be obtained from the Bank's office in the country concerned.

International financing for Peruvian irrigation project

Financial institutions from the UK, Sweden, Canada, Spain and South Africa are providing export credit for Peru in five currencies totalling the equivalent of £54 million. The loans are to the National Bank of the Republic of Peru to assist in financing the Majes irrigation project.

The international financing arrangements have been co-ordinated by Hambros Bank, which has also negotiated the UK credit of £12 million to be provided by National Westminster Bank with Export Credits Guarantee Department buyer credit support. This is the first time ECGD has provided support within an international scheme whose financial arrangements have been co-ordinated in this way.

The project has a total construction cost of some £152 million and will involve the construction of dams, canals and tunnels to bring water from the Apurimac and Colca rivers to the arid southern pampas of Majes and Siguas (150,000 acres).

It is designed to make possible an increased production of beef, dairy products and wheat and to encourage some 10,000 families to settle in the area. At a later stage a hydroelectric scheme is contemplated.

Tarmac Construction Ltd., the UK contractor, is leading the construcion consortium consisting of companies from the five countries.

Orders worth £74m for eight tankers: ECGD guarantees £59.2m loan

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of £59.2 million by Kleinwort Benson Ltd. for the purchase of eight oil tankers from Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd. by Nikreis Maritime (Cayman) Company Ltd.

The first of these vessels is scheduled for delivery at the end of this and the last at the end of 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over eight years from delivery of each vessel.

Another £10m line of credit for Poland: total of £80m in five years

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £10 million line of credit by Barclays Bank to the Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA of Poland. This is the third line of credit which Barclays Bank has made available to Poland over the past 12 months and is the sixth line of credit which ECGD has guaranteed over the past five years. Total value of these lines of credit amounts to £80 million.

Repayment of the loan will be over five to seven years depending on the total value of contracts placed. Already contracts worth £4 million have been allocated for inclusion under this line of credit. They include orders for gelatine manufacturing machinery, automatic plating plant, paper manufacturing equipment, and textile machinery. The balance of £6 million is available for contracts with a minimum value of £500,000 and to qualify under this line of credit they must be placed by 31 March 1975.

Exporters interested in the facility should contact either ECGD (Mr. I. Bonnett, tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7302) or Barclays Bank International Ltd. (Mrs. V. M. Calthorpe, tel. 01-283 8989 ext. 3436).

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Addresses of ECGD local offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the Department offers them a number of others. Firstly the Bank Guarantee scheme is available to exporters who have held an ECGD comprehensive type policy for 12 months. This scheme enables exporters to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 38 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2 2EL, telephone 01-606 6699 extension 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with your local branch office listed below.

London (City)

London postal districts E, and EC2 and 3, South Essex.

J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 01-488 3491. Telex 886888.

London (South)

London postal districts of SE1-27 and SW2-20, W2-14. Counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, East Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.

G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6EG. Tel. 01-407 5011. Telex 888575.

London (North)

London postal districts of N, EC1, WC1 and 2, South Herts and South Bucks, and Middlesex.

C. W. Gentry, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4TE. Tel. 01-405 8991. Telex 263615.

London (West)

London postal district EC4, NW, SW1 and W1.

D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.

R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. Belfast 31743/4. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Counties of Shropshire, Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland and parts of Derby.

F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB. Tel. 021-233 1771. Telex 33132.

Bristol

Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, West Hampshire, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth and Radnor.

K. I. Humphrey, Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP. Tel. 0272 29991. Telex 44248.

Cambridge

Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Northants, Norfolk, Suffolk, North Bucks, North Essex, North Herts and South Lincs, including City of Lincoln.

H. Watson, Prudential Buildings, 59 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3HA. Tel. Cambridge 67736, Telex 81624.

Glasgow

Scotland and the Outer Isles.

F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds

The counties of York, Durham, Northumberland and part of Lincoln.

W. Ford, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Road, Leeds LS6 2AN. Tel. Leeds 782121. Telex 55125.

Manchester

Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Westmorland and part of Derbyshire; the Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint and Montgomery and the Isle of Man.

R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester, M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-228 3621. Telex 667756.

New York

In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada:

J. A. Dorrian DFM, c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022, USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: R. B. Howard; J. Tye

Companies Winding-up
Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0HJ (Tel: 01-836 7733)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

Birmingham
Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP
(Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS
(Tel: 0202-28208/9)
A. H. Horler

Bradford
West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ
(Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ
(Tel: 0273-64301/2)
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN
(Tel: 0272-290268)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT
(Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
R. F. Savage

Canterbury
Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury
(Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
9th Floor, 24/26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SH
(Tel: 0222-35075)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR
(Tel: 0244-21471/2)
K. Matthewson

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX
(Tel: 01-686 4961)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU
(Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST
(Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF
(Tel: 0482-23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX
(Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX
(Tel: 0532-28011/2)
W. A. Bishop

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE
(Tel: 0533-22251/3)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ
(Tel: 051-236 8397/8)
R. W. F. Pagan

Manchester
Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB
(Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

Newcastle upon Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

Northampton
6 Cheyne Walk, Northampton NN1 5QA
(Tel: 0604-37288/9)
R. F. Savage

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NOR O2D
(Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

Nottingham
1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP
(Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD
(Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Somerset House, 3 Blagrave Street, Reading RG1 1QE
(Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Goddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester
(Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes
Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD
(Tel: 039-15-21271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN
(Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ
(Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
A. H. Horler

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP
(Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN
(Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building, 166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL
(Tel: 0792-50652)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ
(Tel: 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Tariff and Trade Notices

France

Global quota for sheepmeat

The French *Journal Officiel*, 2 March 1974, announced the opening of a quota for the importation of frozen sheepmeat (ie mutton and lamb, tariff no. 02.01 A ex IV) originating from all countries other than the original six member countries of the EEC. Import certificates will be granted by the Office national interprofessionnel du bétail et des viandes (ONIBEV), 8-10 Boulevard de Vaugirard 75738 Paris CEDEX 15. Licences will be valid until 31 December 1974 and will be stamped accordingly by the Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects (Division E). The ONIBEV certificates will state the period of validity for use. Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Belgium

Water pollution

The *Moniteur Belge*, 15 February 1974, published five decrees dated 23 February concerning water pollution. They include details of permitted pollution levels and the provision of state grants for water treatment plants. The decrees came into force on 15 February 1974. Copies of the decrees (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 7127**

Spain

Iron and steel products: duty free import quotas

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 23 February 1974, announced the following duty-free import quotas, valid during the first six months of 1974, with the exception of tariff heading 73.13.D.3.a which is valid to the end of 1974. Licences for these quotas will be allocated by the Spanish Ministry of Commerce:

Tariff no.	Description	Quota in metric tons
73.07.B.1.a	Billets	150,000
73.07.B.3.a	Slabs weighing more than 1,000 kg, first quality 5 m or more in length	250,000
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	100,000
73.10.A.1 73.10.B.1 73.15.C.5.a	Alambron (wire rod)	35,000
73.13.D.1.a	Sheets for naval uses	30,000
73.13.D.1.a and 73.15.D.8.a.1	Hot-rolled sheets with a thickness of at least 6 mm. and a with of at least 2,000 mm to be used in the manufacture of boilers, tanks, furnaces and large structures	25,000
73.13.D.2.c	Cold-rolled sheets for stamping for the manufacture of bath tubs	12,500
73.13.D.2.d	Coils of cold plate with a thickness of less than 0.3 mm to be used in the manufacture of tinplate	3,000
73.13.D.3.a	First quality tinplate and of tinned plates of iron and steel with at least 457 mm	60,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Scotch whisky: import licences

The Spanish *Informe Economico*, 28 February 1974, announced that applications to obtain import licences for Scotch whisky can be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce, Madrid, from 1 to 20 March for the first half of 1974 and from 1 to 20 September for the second half. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Import duty suspensions

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 23 February 1974, announced the suspension of import duty on methanol, tariff heading 29.04.1.A, until 22 May 1974; and on mechanical pulp for the manufacture of cardboard, tariff headings 47.01.B.2.b. and 47.02.B, valid from 25 January to 24 April 1974.

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

The same *State Gazette* announced the suspension of import duty until 22 April 1974 on the following:

Tariff no.	Description
48.01.C.2	Kraft paper weighing 122 grams or more per square metre
48.01.D.3.a.II	Newsprint weighing more than 65 grams per square metre
48.01.D.3.c.II	Glossy paper
48.01.D.3.b	Paper weighing 32 grams or more per square metre and containing 40 per cent or less of mechanical pulp
48.04	'Grey' paperboard
48.07.B.1	Coated paper weighing 65 grams or less per square metre
48.07.B.3	Coated paper weighing more than 65 grams per square metre

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Home compensation tax

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 14 February 1974, of a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy, valid until 15 March 1974, on tariff subheadings: ex 01.04.A.2, live sheep; ex 02.01.A.3.a, chilled lamb meat and ex 02.01.A.3.b, frozen lamb meat. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 27 February 1974, published Decree 519/1974 which cancels that temporary concession. Normal local taxes must now be paid as from 27 February 1974.

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 27 February 1974, announced a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy to 1.5 per cent, valid until 22 April 1974, on the following;

Tariff no.	Description
03.02.A	Cod fish
04.01	Fresh milk
07.05.B.1	Chick-peas
07.05.B.2	String-beans
07.05.B.3	Lentils
09.01.A	Coffee, not roasted
15.07.A.2.a.2	Ground nut oil (crude)
15.07.A.2.b.2	Ground nut oil (purified or refined)
18.01.A	Cocoa beans raw

The same *State Gazette* announced a temporary reduction in home compensation tax levy to 1.5 per cent on natural sodium nitrate, tariff heading 31.02.A valid from 23 January to 22 April 1974.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Malta

Industrial investment

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 22 February 1973, of incentives for industries setting up in Malta. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 22 February 1974, published an Act which provides for new

incentives relative to industrial projects. The additional aid includes allowances in respect of investment and depreciation on plant and machinery, an export investment allowance, a special allowance for Maltese companies and a tax holiday for specified Maltese undertakings. Before any of the inducements are granted, the Malta Government will seek advice from the Malta Development Corporation. **CRE ext. 5333**

Portugal

Labelling of pre-packed food

Trade and Industry, 26 October 1972, announced publication of Portuguese Decree Law 314/72 and Order 471/72 establishing regulations for the labelling of pre-packed food. The period of 12 months which was allowed for the withdrawal from the market of goods failing to comply with the regulations was extended by Order 510/73 of 26 July 1973 for a further six months. The Portuguese authorities have, by Order 138/74 of 21 February 1974 (published in *Diario do Governo* No. 44), exceptionally extended this period for a further six months until 17 August 1974. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Salt: exemption from import duty

Trade and Industry, 6 January 1972, published details of Portuguese Decree Law 482/71 authorising exemption from duty and the tax levied by the Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Board on imports of salt intended for the caustic soda industry. This exemption has now been extended by Decree Law 50/74, published in *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 39 of 15 February 1974, until 31 December 1975, subject to the same conditions. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Bearings: import duty

The minimum rates of duty on the imports into Portugal of ball, roller or needle-roller bearings are:

84.62.01	108 Esc. per kg
84.62.02	72 Esc. per kg
84.62.03	45 Esc. per kg

As a result of the recent exchange of letters between the EEC and Portugal notified in *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974, page 372, these rates are currently subject to the following reductions:

90 per cent for goods of UK and Danish origins

40 per cent for goods from the original EEC (Six) and the Irish Republic. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Romania

Quality control: decree

A decree in the Romanian *Official Bulletin* No. 208 of 29 December 1973 deals with the acceptance and quality control of goods imported into Romania.

The Foreign Trade Enterprises, in their contracts with foreign companies, must now ensure that the quality of goods to be imported conforms exactly with the specifications stipulated originally by the end-user and that the equipment is thoroughly tested in the manufacturer's works or on arrival in Romania. Wherever possible goods must conform with Romanian standards or other internal technical norms. Under the decree individuals in Foreign Trade Enterprises or Industrial Centrals can be fined up to lei 10,000 if they fail to conform with the stipulations in the decree.

In future contracts, suppliers will be obliged to send documents certifying relevant quality conditions, operation and maintenance instructions, etc., with the goods. If necessary, contracts must stipulate operating conditions, terms of guarantee, spare parts, servicing, etc., and should allow for the establishment of consequential damages and penalties if the contractual obligations are not observed. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Israel

Surcharge amendments

The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to items on which surcharge is levied:

Item no.	Description	Rate of tax
51.01	Yarns of artificial fibres (continuous) not put up for retail sale:	
2020	Monofil	
2091	Other up to 60 denier	
	The surcharge on these two subsections is reduced from IL2.10 per kg to	IL1.80 per kg
51.03	Yarns of artificial fibres (continuous) put up for retail sale:	
2010	Modified (eg stretch, stabilised, bulked, texturised, crimped and similar modifications) other than those of subsections 2020	
2090	Other	
	The surcharge on these two subsections is reduced from IL0.65 per kg to	IL0.50 per kg
	The surcharge on the following items is repealed: Celery salt (item no. 21.04.1000) Cleaning rags (dusters, scourers, etc.) other than those of chapter 39 of the customs tariff Cosmetics articles, packing or containers for perfumery or cosmetical articles	

EDB ext. 420/475

Tunisia

Global import quotas for 1974

The Tunisian *Official Journal*, 12 February 1974, announced the opening of the following quotas for the import of goods from all countries in 1974:

BN No.	Description	Quota (in Tunisian dinars or metric tonnes)
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened	11,000 tonnes
04.03	Butter	1,200 tonnes
04.04	Cheese	2,000 tonnes
08.04B, ex 08.05, ex 08.12	Dried grapes, nuts and other dried fruit excluding almonds and apricots	400 tonnes
08.01 D	Bananas	5,000 tonnes
08.06 A, B	Apples and pears	PM*
09.01 A	Coffee (unroasted)	3,500 tonnes
09.02	Tea	6,000 tonnes
09.04 A	Pepper	600 tonnes
ex 40.11	Inner tubes	200,000 TD
40.11 C, ex 40.11 E	Tyres including tubeless, other than for aeroplanes, weighing 15 kg or less	300,000 TD
50.09, 51.01, 52.02, 53.11, 54.05, 55.06, 55.09, 56.07, 58.04, 60.01, 60.03	Textiles	2,100,000 TD
60.04, 60.05, 6101 to 61.07, 61.09	Ready-made garments excluding shirts	500,000 TD
62.02	Bed, table and toilet linen	150,000 TD
63.01	Second-hand clothing	400,000 TD
ex 64.01 to 64.04	Footwear excluding sports and ballet footwear	40,000 pairs

* pm = pour mémoire (quota allocated if necessary).

EDB ext. 475/420

Malawi

Import and export control: agriculture

Malawi Government Notice No. 150 amends, with immediate effect, the Malawi Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Agriculture) Regulations, by the addition to the Schedule of the following item:

49 Fruit and vegetables (including lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, rape, turnips, Chinese cabbage, fresh beans, fresh peas, green pepper, fresh chillies, onions, carrots, beetroot, radishes, tomatoes, egg plants, Irish potatoes and oranges).

The Regulations provide for the making of Orders prohibiting,

restricting or otherwise controlling the imports into or exports from Malawi of any goods specified in the Schedule or any class of such goods.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Zambia

Customs tariff changes

The Customs and Excise (Amendment) Act 1974 which came into operation on 26 January 1974, amends the Zambian Customs and Excise Act by making changes to the First Schedule to the Zambian Customs Tariff on the following tariff heading numbers:

04.04 05.10 05.15 07.01 10.06 16.02 16.04 19.03 21.02 21.04 22.05 23.01 23.07
24.01 32.09 33.06 38.11 39.07 40.13 40.16 42.03 42.06 44.27 44.28 48.01 48.03
48.04 48.05 49.11 51.01 51.04 54.05 55.05 55.09 56.05 56.07 57.09 57.10 57.11
57.12 59.12 59.17 61.01 61.10 65.03 65.04 65.05 65.06 68.16 70.21 71.01 71.02
71.03 71.12 71.13 71.14 71.15 71.16 73.20 73.22 73.35 73.40 74.09 74.19 75.06
76.09 76.15 76.16 78.06 79.06 80.06 82.06 82.13 83.03 83.04 84.01 84.02 84.03
84.04 84.05 84.06 84.07 84.08 84.09 84.10 84.11 84.13 84.14 84.16 84.17 84.18
84.19 84.20 84.22 84.23 84.29 84.30 84.31 84.32 84.33 84.34 84.35 84.36 84.37
84.38 84.39 84.40 84.41 84.42 84.43 84.44 84.45 84.46 84.47 84.48 84.49 84.50
84.53 84.55 84.56 84.57 84.59 84.60 85.01 85.02 85.04 85.05 85.11 85.12 85.17
85.19 85.20 85.22 85.28 87.02 87.06 90.08 90.27 90.29 91.05 94.01 94.03 100.01
100.02 100.03 100.04 100.05 100.06 100.08 100.09 100.13 100.19

Inquiries from British exporters, with details of the goods, should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 473/471/472/462

Suspension of duties

The Zambian Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations 1974, which came into operation on 26 January 1974, amends the schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1970 by the deletion from the schedule of the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
ex 15.03.10	Linseed oil, crude	Free
ex 16.04.99	Tinned fish	Free
39.07.91	Beads	Free
44.27.94	Beads	Free
ex 48.14.90	Airletters (aerogrammes) and printed envelopes, when imported by the General Post Office	Free
48.14.90	Aerogrammes and printed envelopes, when imported for sale by the General Post Office	Free
54.05.90	Other woven fabrics of flax or ramie	10%
ex 70.13.00*	Articles and parts thereof, calibrated in metric units: when imported for purposes of conversion to the metric system of weights and measures, and as may be approved by the Controller	Free
ex 70.19.10	Glass beads	Free
ex 73.22.11	Vats and process tanks, industrial: wholly or mainly of stainless steel (excluding clad steel) not exceeding 5 mm in thickness: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Contoller may determine	Free
ex 73.22.90	Other vats and process tanks, industrial: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 73.40.40	Tanks, vats and steam-jacket pans, wholly or mainly of stainless steel (excluding clad steel) not exceeding 5 mm in thickness: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 74.09.90	Other reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers of copper, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 74.19.20	Other vats and tanks (including stands therefor) of copper: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 75.66.40	Other vats and tanks (including stands therefor) of nickel: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 76.09.90	Other reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers of aluminium, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity exceeding 300 litres, whether or not lined or heat insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 76.16.12	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of aluminium: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 78.06.39	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of lead: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 79.06.29	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of zinc: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free

Air mail for export correspondence

All correspondence overseas should be done by air but care should be taken that mail is fully stamped as correspondence may be delayed and export opportunities lost. Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage. Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 20p.

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
ex 80.06.29	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of tin: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
ex 84.17.20	Vats and process tanks, wholly or mainly of stainless steel (excluding clad steel) not exceeding 5 mm in thickness: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
84.20.91	Machines	Free

* This description of goods relates to the following heading numbers:

ex 70.21.90 ex 73.18.20 ex 73.22.11 ex 73.22.90 ex 73.40.40 ex 73.40.99 ex 74.09.90
ex 74.18.90 ex 74.19.29 ex 75.06.49 ex 75.06.90 ex 76.15.49 ex 76.15.90 ex 76.16.12
ex 78.06.39 ex 79.06.29 ex 79.06.90 ex 80.06.29 ex 80.06.90 ex 84.10.30 ex 84.10.40
ex 84.11.11 ex 84.17.20 ex 85.12.29 ex 85.12.99 ex 85.18.10 ex 85.22.90 ex 85.28.90
ex 90.14.10 ex 90.16.10 ex 90.23.10 ex 90.25.10 ex 90.27.90 ex 90.28.10 ex 90.28.20
ex 90.29.90 ex 90.03.00 ex 91.04.00 ex 100.21.00 ex 100.22.00

The Schedule is also amended by the insertion of the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Effective rate of duty
ex 16.04.99	Tinned fish, excluding cod roes	Free
48.14.90	Aerogrammes and printed envelopes, when imported for sale by the General Post Office	Free
54.05.00	Woven fabrics of flax or ramie	10%
ex 74.19.20	Other vats and tanks (including stands therefor) of copper: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	5%
ex 75.06.49	Other vats and tanks (including stands therefor) of nickel: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	5%
ex 76.16.12	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of aluminium: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	5%
ex 78.06.39	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of lead: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	5%
ex 79.06.29	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of zinc: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	5%
ex 80.06.29	Other tanks and vats (including stands therefor) of tin: when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	5%
84.15.21	Refrigerators	30%

EDB ext. 473/471/472/462

South Africa

Customs tariff application: olive oil

Customs Tariff Application List 620 published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 8 March 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on olive oil.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE ext. 5274

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Tariff changes
The following amendments were announced in the South African *Government Gazette*, 15 February 1974:

TARIFF AMENDMENTS

R.204 BN 10.02 Rye – kg – free
BN 29.14.65 Specific provision is made for Bioallethrin – kg – free
BN 82.03.45 Files and rasps – no. – 3% general tariff, and free preferential

R.205 BN 29.16.70 2:4 Dichlorphenoxy acetic acid and its derivates – kg – free
BN 37.01.90 Other – kg – 10% general, 5% M.F.N.
BN 37.02.90 Other – m – 10% general, 5% M.F.N.

R.207 BN 84.22.13 Trolley mounted garage jacks; parts thereof:
.10 hydraulic, of a lifting capacity not exceeding 11T. – no. – 15%
.90 other no. – free

R.208 BN 85.19.04 Provision is made for multi-pin plugs and sockets, for making electrical connections between motor vehicles and trailers:
.10 plugs 30% or 15c each
.50 sockets 30% or 15c each
BN 85.19.05 For use solely or principally with motor vehicles 20%

R.209 BN 85.24.20 Specific provision is made for certain carbon electrodes:
10% or 5,300c per 100 kg less 85 per cent of the fob price

R.212 BN 39.02.23 Specific provision is made for certain copolymers of ethylene and acrylic acid of carboxyl groups linked with metal ions kg – free

CHAPTER HEADING AMENDMENTS (Chapters 84 and 85)

R.206 Section XVI Note 8, paragraph (a) amends reference to certain compression ignition engines with a cubic displacement not exceeding 6,150 cm^3, to 6,350 cm^3.

INDUSTRIAL REBATES

R.201 Rebates to industry are provided for, at Full Duty, for the following:
BN 29.01 Xylene, Toluene; methylstyrene (vinyl Toluene); pentane; butylene
BN 29.16 Butyl lactate; hydroxy stearic acid; methyl epoxy stearate. Octadecyl-3,5-ditertiary-butyl-4-hydroxy-hydrocinnamate
BN 29.14 Aluminium stearate; calcium stearate
BN 29.31 Lauryl mercaptan; 4,4-Thiobis-(3-methyl-6-Tertiary-butylphenol); Dilauryl Thiodipropionate
BN 29.34 Aluminium Triethyl; aluminium isprenyl
BN 51.04 Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous) of a value for duty purposes per m^2 exceeding 42c, for the manufacture of swim wear. Woven fabrics of man-made (continuous) treated with water-repellent preparations, for use as outercloth in the manufacture of raincoats (including reversible raincoats), jackets commonly known as windbreakers, other outer garments (including trousers and skirts) designed for use as protection against the elements and life jackets

R.210 BN 85.24 (1) The provision for rebate on carbon electrodes for use in arc furnaces is withdrawn
(2) Provision is made for rebate on cylindrical carbon electrodes, not fired, with a cross-sectional dimension of not less than 600 mm, but not exceeding 750 mm, with a length of not less than 1,000 mm, for the manufacture of fired electrodes – Full Duty

R.213 Provision is made for rebate of Full Duty on certain parts for the manufacture of electric filament lamps of voltages not exceeding 24V:
BN 32.12; BN 70.11; BN 85.20

R.214 BN 51.04 Provision is made for a rebate of Full Duty on woven fabrics of polypropylene fibres (continuous), for use as shade cloth for horticultural purposes

R.215 The provision of drawback of duty on certain parts used in the manufacture of electric filament lamps for export, item 516.08 is withdrawn

The following amendments were announced in the South African *Government Gazette*, 22 February 1974:

TARIFF AMENDMENTS

R.246 BN 30.03.10 Specific provision is made for dental anaesthetics put up in the form of cartridges, and the duty thereon is increased as follows:
BN 30.03.10.10 Dental anaesthetics, cartridge 20% or or 100c per 100
BN 30.03.10.90 other – 15%

R.247 BN 64.02.15 Specific provision is made for ballet shoes with blocked toes and the duty thereon is reduced:
BN 64.02.15.10 with blocked toes – free
BN 64.02.15.90 other – 30% or 100c per pair

R.250 BN 87.06.3015 Specific provision is made for clutch cover assemblies incorporating pressure plates with an outside diameter not exceeding 310 mm, and clutch driven plates of same dimensions. The duty thereon is amended from 20% to 75c per kg.

R.249 BN 82.01.30 Specific provision is made for picks and mattocks, and the duty thereon is increased from free to 25% or 30c each

R.248 BN 73.36.15 Specific provision is made for liquid fuel cooking stoves with a tank capacity not exceeding 1.75 litres. The duty thereon is increased as follows:
BN 73.36.15.10 single burner stoves, legged type, with a tank capacity not exceeding 1.75 litres – 20% or 100c each
BN 73.36.15.90 other stoves – 15%
BN 73.36.18.10 parts of BN 73.36.15.10 – 20%
BN 73.36.18.90 other parts – 15%

INDUSTRIAL REBATES

R.251 BN 39.01 Provision is made for a rebate of full duty on unprinted seamless tubes of polyamide resins for the manufacture of sausage casing and food.

R.252 BN 87.06 Provision is made for a rebate of full duty less 75c per kg for clutch cover assemblies incorporating pressure plates with an outside dia. not exceeding 310 mm; clutch driven plates of same dimensions
Note. The effect of this notice is that cover assemblies are excluded from unit packs of motor vehicles.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Sales duty reductions
Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974, page 363, complete lists of items on which sales duty has been reduced are now available with the up-dated rates. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Malaysia

Kerosene: surtax exemption
The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendment to the Surtax (Imports) Order 1968:

The Surtax (Imports) (Amendment) Order 1974 amends the schedule to the order by inserting the following:

27.10 320 Kerosene, other than aviation turbine fuel having a flashpoint of 73°F or over (jet fuel)

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Customs duties amendments
The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following two amendments to the Customs Duties Order 1968.

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 1974 amends the First Schedule to the order by substituting for the figure '20%' appearing in column 4 against heading numbers 82.09 190 and 82.14 900. '20% or $2 per lb whichever is the higher'.

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 6) Order 1974 amends the First Schedule by deleting the heading numbers 85.18 100, 85.18 200, 85.18 810, 85.18 890, 85.18 910 and 85.18 990 and all the particulars and inserting the following:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common Tariff
85.18	Electrical capacitors (condensers) fixed or variables:		
110	not more than 3.5 mfd (microfarad)	No.	25%
120	3.5 mfd but not more than 8 mfd	No.	25% or $1 each whichever is the higher
130	8 mfd and above	No.	25%
900	Parts	No.	25%

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Cutlery: customs duties (Penang)
The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendment to the Customs Duties (Penang) Order 1973:

The Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1974 amends the schedule to the order by inserting the following:

82.09 190 (table knives, other than plated with precious metal)
82.14 900 (spoons, forks, fish eaters, etc., other than plated with precious metal)

The schedule lists items on which duties are payable when imported into Penang. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Thailand

Heavy fuel for furnaces: tariff reduction
The Thai Minister of Finance has announced a reduction in the rate of import duty on heavy fuel used in furnaces under BN heading 27.10 (d). The rate of duty has been reduced from 0.12 Baht to 0.04 Baht per litre. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Japan

Importation of samples

A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, 13 December 1973, about a 'handout' on the importation of samples into Japan. The 'handout' has now been revised to take account of further regulations. Copies are available to British firms. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Safety approval for chemicals

Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry* 10 January 1974, a translation of the approved list of chemical substances is available on loan to British firms. Minor additions to the list are expected shortly and will be published as soon as possible. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Hong Kong

Import and export control

The Hong Kong *Government Gazette* has published two amendments to the Import and Export (General) Regulations 1971. These amendments, which came into force on 1 January 1974, are as follows:

1 The First Schedule to the principal regulations is amended by deleting items 1 and 2;

The Second Schedule to the principal regulations is amended by deleting items 1, 2 and 3.

2 The Second Schedule to the principal regulations is amended by inserting the following after item 6:

'7. Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and atificial resins. All countries'

The effect of these orders is that

import licences are no longer required when importing gold and diamonds into Hong Kong;

export licences are no longer required when exporting gold, diamonds, currency notes and coins from Hong Kong, but are required when exporting plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Australia

Superphosphate and fabricated asbestos: Industries Assistance Commission inquiries

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be given to the production of:

a Superphospate (tariff items 31.03.100 and 31.05.110);

b Fabricated asbestos (tariff item 68.13).

These references have been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearings, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in the rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE (a) 8/74, (b) 9.74 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Knitwear and woven shirts: termination of quotas

The Australian Government terminated quotas on knitwear (tariff item 60.05.110) and woven shirts (tariff item 61.03.510) on 1 March 1974 and replaced them with an international arrangement under

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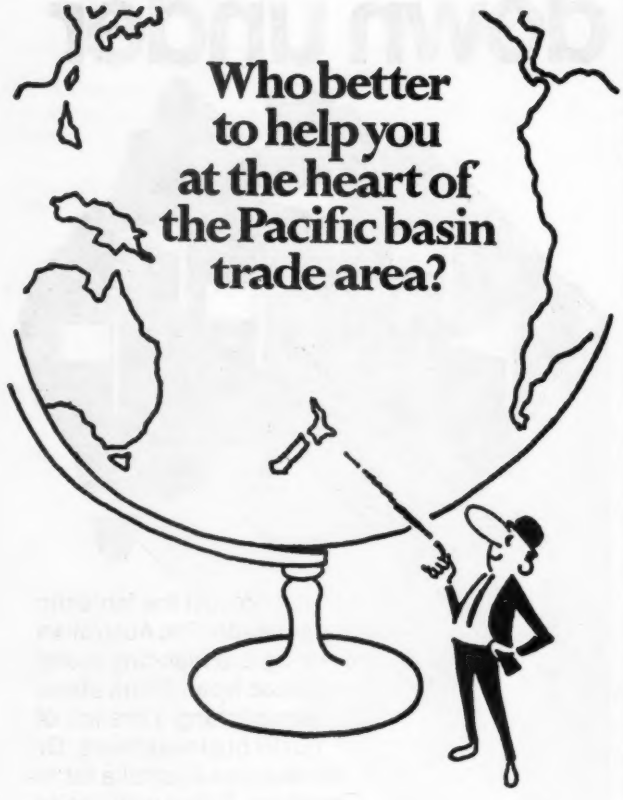

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the GATT which provides for the introduction of restraint measures to avoid market disruption and to provide for liberalisation of existing measures in the interest of expanding world textile trade, particularly that of developing countries.

The arrangement allows the bilateral application of restraints on trade in two situations:

where low-cost or low-price imports cause or threaten market disruption;

where, to eliminate risks or market disruption, the importing and exporting country concerned mutally agree to a level of restraint .

In recommending the implementation of the GATT textiles arrangement and the appointment of a Special Authority to deal promptly with questions of market disruption in terms of the arrangement, the Australian Textile and Apparel Industry Advisory Panel recommended that existing quotas should not be removed until the Special Authority was appointed, and had the organisation to take effective action to deal with questions of market disruption. The Government has now acted in accordance with the resolution. It has decided to appoint a Textiles Authority within the Industries Assistance Commission to inquire and report within 60 days on references to the Authority on whether action should be taken under the arrangement. Ref. CRE 2759/71 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

New Zealand

Proposed new customs tariff

The New Zealand Parliament is considering the Customs Acts Amendment Bill which provides for the introduction of a new customs tariff on 1 July 1974. The main purposes of the Bill are:

To give effect to the removal of British preferences in the customs tariff in consequence of British entry into the EEC and the termination of the trade agreements between New Zealand and the UK. (See notices on Future of British Tariff Preferences in New Zealand, *Trade and Industry*, 12 July 1973, page 65, and 26 July 1973, page 189).

To provide for the conversion of imperial units into their approximate metric equivalents.

Details of the proposed new tariff rates are available from Export Data Branch. It is emphasised that these are still under consideration by Parliament and are subject to alteration, although it is expected that few changes will be made. Inquirers should quote the Brussels nomenclature number, if known, and give a detailed description of the goods in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Canada

Infant formulas: nutritional composition and labelling

The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information letter 414 which sets out proposals for regulations on nutritional composition and labelling of infant formulas. The proposed regulations are intended to apply to all foods which are represented for use as infant formulas both for the normal infant and the infant with special dietary needs. Minimum and maximum nutrient requirements are suggested in certain circumstances and labels will be required to provide a date beyond which the food should not be used. A provision is included for manufacturers on request to provide evidence that the infant formula is nutritionally adequate to promote growth and development. It is also recommended that the Food Additive Tables should be amended to provide for the use of certain food additives in infant formulas. Full details of the proposals are available and comments are invited by 22 March 1974.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

Slurry pumps: 'Made in Canada' ruling

The Canadian authorities have announced the transfer of single-stage rubber-lined centrifugal slurry pumps with suction openings exceeding 16 inches and up to and including 20 inches from the category of a class or kind *not made* in Canada to that of a class or kind *made in* Canada. Effective March 21 1974. Slurry pumps with suction openings up to and including 16 inches were previously ruled to be of a class or kind *made in* Canada. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

St. Vincent

Import and export control regulations

The St. Vincent authorities issued SRO No. 3 of 1 February 1974 entitled Import and Export (Control) Regulations 1974.

The First Schedule prohibits the importation of the following goods regardless of their place of origin:

TN	Product description
02.01	Meat and edible offals of horses, asses, mules and hinnies, goats, fresh, chilled or frozen
02.02.10	Dead poultry, whole
02.04	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen
ex 06.04	Xmas trees
07.01.10	Potatoes, not sweet
07.01.30	Peas, beans and lentils fresh or chilled
07.01.90	Pumpkins, beets, sweet peppers, okra, others
ex 07.05	Pigeon peas, dried
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, brazil nuts, cashew nuts, avocadoes, guavas, mangoes and mongosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not
09.04	Pepper of the genus 'Piper', pimento of the genus 'Capsicum' or the genus 'Pimenta'
17.02	Artificial honey
19.07	Bread, and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit
ex 19.08	Pastry, cakes and other bakers' wares whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard except mushrooms, whether or not in airtight containers
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid except olives and capers whether or not in airtight containers
20.02.10	Canned tomatoes, whole or in slices
20.02.80	Carrots in airtight containers
20.02.90	Other vegetables not in airtight containers
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades etc.
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved whether or not containing added sugar or spirit
20.07.40	Lime juice and concentrated lime juice
21.05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form except homogenised composite food preparations
ex 21.07	Peanut butter, cheezets, corn curls
ex 22.02	Lime juice cordial
ex 36.05.90	Fireworks
ex 39.07	Artificial Xmas trees
ex 42.02	Shopping bags, travel bags and brief-cases of leatherette
ex 44.23.90	Flush doors
ex 65.05	Headgear, men's
ex 07.02.11	Motor cars (including station wagons etc.) of an engine capacity exceeding 1,600 cc
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof
ex 94.03	Furniture, except filing cabinets
94.04.90	All other furniture except mattresses and pillows

The Second Schedule prohibits the importation of the following goods except from countries within CARIFTA or CARICOM:

TN	Product description
ex 03.02	Salmon, trout, herring, and other salted or in brine
04.06	Natural honey
07.01.20	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
07.01.60	Carrots, fresh or chilled
07.01.70	Cabbages
07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing
07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder but not further prepared
08.04.10	Grapes, fresh
08.06	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh
ex 08.09	Peaches, apricots and plums, fresh Apples, pears and quinces in airtight containers, dehydrated or otherwise preserved. Peaches, apricots and plums in airtight containers, dehydrated or otherwise preserved
ex 10.02	Meatballs with or without spaghetti
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes whether canned in airtight containers or not except sardines and salmon
ex 20.07.90	Blackcurrant, apple and pear juices or nectars
ex 21.07	Cooked spaghetti
22.05.20	All wines produced in Portugal
58.02.20	Carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats etc., of vegetable plaiting materials

The Third Schedule prohibits the importation of the following goods except under licence from the Comptroller of Supplies:

TN	Product description
02.01	Meat of sheep or swine fresh, chilled or frozen
02.02	Poultry parts, fresh chilled or frozen
ex 02.06	Ham and bacon salted, in brine, dried or smoked
16.01	Sausages, all
ex 16.02	Ham and bacon
ex 19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting *or* cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products)
ex 19.08	Ice cream cones
ex 19.08	Biscuits, salted
ex 21.07	Ice cream
ex 94.03	Filing cabinets

The Fourth Schedule prohibits the exportation of the following goods except under licence from the Comptroller of Supplies:

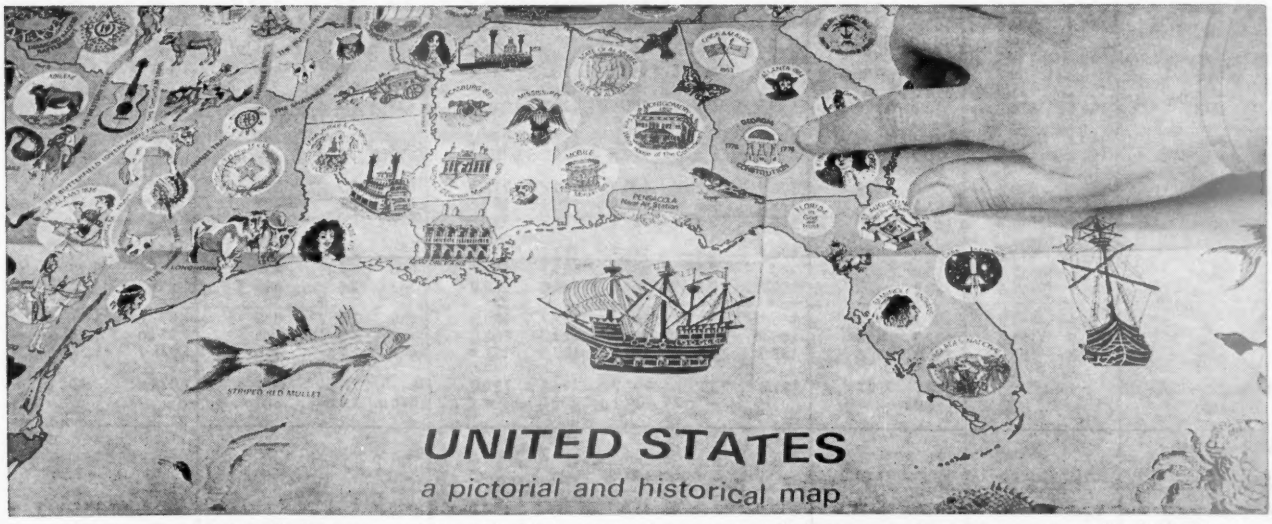
TN	Product description
01.03	Swine
01.04	Sheep, goats
ex 03.03	Lobsters, fresh, chilled or frozen
ex 16.05	Lobsters, prepared or preserved

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Chile

Exchange rates

The recently announced changes in exchange rates by the Chilean Central Bank have altered with effect from 22 February 1974. The 'Bank' rate is now 450 escudos per US dollar. The other official exchange rates remain unchanged. **CRE ext. 5289**



Popularity of maps printed by Bartholomew and Son Ltd., Edinburgh, has increased greatly in the promotional and premium offer field. This pictorial and historical map of the United States will be among the company's exhibits at the New York Premium Show in May.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1973		114 p		88	116		469	41	227			
1971 2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	100	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	110	87	123	245	168	18	31	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	103	84	107	193	87	−14	154	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr	108	113	108	91	116	147	79	18	22	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
4th qtr		114 p		92	118		135	19	20			
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+1.9	+0.3	−0.1	+6.4	+1.5							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+3.0	+4.5	+12.5	+2.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.1	101.5	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	110.0	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304	957 p	1,152 p
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	728	767
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	769	786
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	686	781
4th qtr	105.4	104.8	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	862	939
1973 1st qtr	110.1	110.1	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	878	1,004
2nd qtr	110.0	109.9	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1*	112.6	605	2.6	289	937	1,079
3rd qtr	110.9	111.3	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,187
4th qtr	109.4	110.0	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	166.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,015 p	1,336 p
1973 Feb	110.4	110.8	111.6	155	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	663	3.0	230	899	976
Mar	111.6	112.2	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	635	2.8	252	867	1,074
Apr	109.7	109.5	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8*	112.3	616	2.7	271	945	1,000
May	109.6	108.5	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291	900	1,116
June	110.7	111.6	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	116.6	593	2.6	304	966	1,109
July	111.1	111.3	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	963	1,135
Aug	110.5	111.1	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	978	1,196
Sept	111.1	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	164.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,044	1,230
Oct	111.3	111.3	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	987 p	1,348 p
Nov	110.5	111.6	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	486	2.2	368	1,036 p	1,312 p
Dec	106.3	107.0	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	121.9	470	2.1	362	1,021 p	1,349 p
1974 Jan			109.5	93	191.8	12.0	202.7 p	134.1 p	122.8	535	2.4	304	1,025 p	1,408 p
Feb			111.0 p				206.0 p	138.0 p		548 p	2.4	278 p		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	−1.4	−1.2	+0.8	−21.3	+3.5		+21.3	+5.3	+1.5	+0.7		−12.9	+2.1	+7.8
on a year earlier	+3.8	+4.9	+1.7	−26.1	+11.0		+58.3	+14.2	+12.5	−25.3		+50.7	+20.9	+44.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT

Energy: weekly statistical statement

The Department of Energy announced last week the following details of energy stocks to 2 March:

	Week ending					
	29/9/73	2/2/74	9/2/74	16/2/74	23/2/74	2/3/74
COAL						
Production (M tons) (a) (b)	2.6	1.6	1.2	..	..	..
Undistributed stocks (M tons) (a) (c)	13.3	9.5	9.0	..	..	..
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (d)	20.3	13.3	12.9	11.8	10.7	9.5
Consumption at power stations (M tons)	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (e)	1.4	1.0	0.9	o	o	o
OIL						
Stocks held by oil companies (M tons) (f)	23.1	18.9	18.1	18.3	18.5	19.2
Days' supply (f)	76	56	55	57	58	62
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.67	0.80	0.86	0.85	0.81	0.73
Consumption at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.23	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.36
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.19	0.31	0.39	0.33	0.31	0.29
ELECTRICITY						
Estimated savings % (h)	—	20	19	19	20	19

NOTES

COAL

(a) Because of the miners' strike there are no statistics available of coal production or undistributed stocks for periods after the week ending 9 February.

(b) In a normal week, unaffected by holidays or industrial disputes some 2.7 million tons might be produced.

(c) On 9 February only about 3.3 million tons were suitable for use in power stations, and of this total some 1.8 million tons could be used only in the South Wales area.

(d) Because of physical handling difficulties and some unevenness in the distribution of stocks, a progressive disruption of the electricity system occurs well before the overall stock at power stations is exhausted. The stock level at which disconnections might occur varies with the level of demand. In winter it is about 7 million tons. As spring approaches demand for electricity falls and less generating capacity is required to meet it. The critical stock level therefore tends to fall. The endurance of the system is extended according to the level of savings achieved.

(e) o = negligible.

OIL

(f) Total UK oil stocks are held as crude and process oil at the refineries and as products at various points in the distribution system. Certain minimum stock levels must be maintained if the refining and distribution system is to operate effectively. At the 45 day level (about 15 million tons) local shortages would begin to appear and below this level would become increasingly severe. Seasonal factors affect the duration of any given level of oil stocks.

(g) Main oil burning stations only.

ELECTRICITY

(h) Savings are based on a comparison with estimated demand in the absence of restrictions.

The figures relating to power station stocks, consumption and receipts are rounded and therefore may not exactly balance from week to week.

All figures shown are provisional and subject to revision.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	o fifty-three week
p provisional	period

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during February 1974 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	1,565	—	1,565
Over £100 but under £1,000	84	—	84
£1,000 but under £10,000	904	—	904
£10,000 but under £50,000	255	—	255
£50,000 but under £100,000	27	—	27
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	28	—	28
£1,000,000 and over	7	—	7
Total number	2,870	—	2,870
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	81,582	—	81,582

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1973 AND 1974

	1973		1974	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,666	8,050	4,758	27,824
February	5,919	7,762	2,870	81,582
March	6,310	21,762		
April	5,617	12,632		
May	5,331	9,111		
June	4,752	30,575		
July	5,245	17,291		
August	6,371	16,843		
September	4,988	28,337		
October	5,945	11,918		
November	6,132	36,871		
December	5,330	22,843		
Total	66,606	223,995		

Weekly indicators of industrial output

For the time being indicators of output in some industrial sectors are being assembled where information is readily available. The following table presents the latest data available, at the time of going to press, together with similar figures for January, February, November and December 1973. It should be borne in mind that weekly figures of output are particularly susceptible to fluctuation and that figures for the corresponding period of 1973 or for the average over the whole of that year may equally be unrepresentative of a normal position. Output of cars and commercial vehicles in 1973, for example, was much reduced by industrial disputes.

Index numbers of output

Average 1973 = 100: not seasonally adjusted

	Weekly averages				Week ending								
	Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	5 Jan. 1974	12 Jan. 1974	19 Jan. 1974	26 Jan. 1974	2 Feb. 1974	9 Feb. 1974	16 Feb. 1974	23 Feb. 1974	2 Mar. 1974
Ethylene	90	99	98	92	..	106	112	114	106	103	105	108	106
Crude steel	102	107	107	84	58	78	77	88	86	88	80	79	78
Passenger cars	118	103	115	95	38	84	76	99	101	93	88	90	92
Commercial vehicles	103	105	97	100	32	71	73	80	91	76	83	82	85
Cement	84	93	105	79	43	60	68	75	71	77	88	85	97
Coal	108	110	92	64	34	72	71	69	63	46	6		
Gas sent out	130	125	125	146	146	145	141	142	143	150	143	143	151
Television sets													
Monochrome	135	125	98	68	50	75	74	79	76	79	81	84	77
Colour	92	92	120	101	63	104	107	107	100	102	103	109	105

.. not available.

Notes:

(i) In some cases, the average weekly production in 1973 is partly estimated.

(ii) Output in December 1973 and in week ending 5 January was also affected by holidays.

Industrial countries' trade and production in the third quarter of 1973

Summary

There was a general deceleration in the rate of economic growth in the industrial countries in the third quarter of last year; although growth rates in many countries remained fairly high, it seems that, overall, the growth rate peaked in the first quarter. The peak in the growth of trade came later; for the industrial countries, the volume of imports probably grew most rapidly in the second quarter, and the volume of exports in the third quarter.

Industrial production in all OECD countries increased by about 1½ per cent in the third quarter; most of this rise occurred in the non-European industrial countries – Australia (not shown on the tables) recorded very strong growth, Japan and the United States remained buoyant although recording slightly smaller increases than in the second quarter, and in Canada there was a small decline. Among European countries, France showed a strong recovery from the stagnation of the second quarter, and most other countries showed a small growth; in Germany there was a slight decline.

The value of industrial countries' trade in the third quarter again increased strongly, and exports grew by 11½ per cent in dollar terms; exports to primary producers were particularly strong with a growth of 15 per cent over the second quarter. Imports from all sources rose by 12 per cent – those from industrial countries by 10 per cent and those from primary producers by 15½ per cent. Prices continued to rise very rapidly in the third quarter, and the export price of manufactures rose by 6½ per cent, compared with a rise of 11½ per cent in the price of all primary commodities. The implied growth in volume of industrial countries' exports is thus about 3 per cent or slightly below, about the same as in the second quarter; exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries are estimated to have risen slightly faster, at just over 3 per cent in volume terms.

The United States

In the third quarter, the rate of economic expansion continued at about the same rate as in the second quarter, but considerably more slowly than the rate achieved in the first quarter. Exports continued to grow fairly strongly, but the domestic sector was sluggish; industrial production increased by 1½ per cent, and the real growth in GNP is estimated to have been around 3½ per cent at annual rates, compared with 2½ per cent in the second quarter. Federal Government expenditure, residential investment, and stockbuilding were all depressed and contributed to the low domestic demand. Supply constraints were still affecting some sectors, but probably less than in the second quarter; the slower rise in real earnings resulting from consumer prices increasing steadily at around 9 per cent per annum, was probably another contributory factor. Exports increased by 10 per cent in dollar value, but the increase in imports was only 6 per cent; in volume terms, exports increased by about 3 per cent, but there was probably no growth in imports.

Canada

The Canadian economy was badly affected by strikes in the third quarter; particularly crippling were the rail strike in August, and the paper mills strike, which affected exports. Industrial production thus showed a small decline, although the underlying situation was buoyant, as confirmed by the strong recovery at the beginning of the fourth quarter. Exports also declined a little, but imports increased in value by just over 3 per cent.

Japan

The Japanese economy continued buoyant, but there was some slow down in the rate of expansion. This was probably caused by a combination of domestic demand being restrained by monetary and fiscal policies, and of supply bottlenecks which are believed to have occurred in the steel, chemicals, and paper industries. Prices were still rising fairly strongly, but not so rapidly as in the second quarter; wage increases also eased a little. Exports were fairly buoyant rising 6½ per cent in dollar value or about 2½ per cent in volume; imports rose by 9 per cent in dollar value, but probably remained static in real terms.

EEC

Industrial production in the Community as a whole showed only a small growth in the third quarter, but only Germany experienced a (small) decline. Capacity utilisation remains high, and in some industries supply of raw materials proved to be a constraint. Overall, there has however been some falling off in domestic demand. Exports by EEC countries increased by 14 per cent in dollar value, and imports by 13 per cent; the implied increase in volume of exports was probably 3½ per cent – rather higher than for the exports of all industrial countries – but imports grew by only about 2 per cent in real terms.

France

After the industrial disputes of the second quarter, the French economy recovered well in the third quarter. Capacity utilisation remained high, and shortages in some sectors may have been a constraint, possibly contributing to the rise in unemployment, although this was probably mainly due to the rapid expansion of the labour force. Inflation continued a serious problem (though not much more so than in western Europe generally). Consumer prices, and wage rates were rising strongly and restrictive monetary policies were being applied. Exports and imports both rose at about 15 per cent in dollar value (about 9 per cent in national currency terms), but in volume terms exports were growing more strongly than imports. Trade was more buoyant in the community as a whole, probably reflecting the recovery from the relatively small expansion of the second quarter.

The German Federal Republic

The impact of the tight fiscal and monetary policies, introduced in the spring in order to control inflation, was noticeable in the third quarter. Industrial production showed a small decline compared with the second quarter, and unemployment was rising strongly. Exports grew by only 3 per cent in Deutsch Mark terms (17 per cent in dollars), possibly the first effects of the revaluation of the Mark. Imports declined a little, reflecting depressed domestic demand.

Italy

The economic recovery continued in the third quarter, with a further rise in industrial production, and trade buoyant. Both domestic demand and export demand were very strong, and there was a slight easing in the rate of price rises, although these continued at around 10 per cent per annum. Unemployment in October had fallen to below the 1971 level. Exports rose 20 per cent in dollar terms or about 9 per cent in volume, and imports rose 17 per cent in dollars or about 1 per cent in volume (after a very strong increase in the second quarter).

Trade of primary producers and the world

In the second quarter of 1973, the dollar value of primary producers' exports increased by 6 per cent, and imports by 8 per cent; for industrial countries the comparable figures were 10 per cent and 10½ per cent respectively. Provisional figures for the volume of world exports show a further strong increase in the second quarter – nearly 11 per cent at an annual rate.

Definitions

The **industrial countries** comprise all members of OECD except New Zealand. All other countries are described as **primary producers.** The **European Economic Community** now includes the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. The **European Free Trade Area** comprises Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, the People's Republic of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports. **Manufactured goods** are the products included in sections 5-8 of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification. In 1970 the **11 main manufacturing countries** shown in Table 4 exported 93 per cent of all exports of manufactures from the industrial countries. As indicated in the footnotes, some of the export series in Tables 1 and 4 exclude **United States 'special category exports'.** These are a class of exports, consisting

mainly of military equipment, for which no detailed information on destination is made available by the United States authorities.

The **'smoothed'** series of percentage changes is intended to facilitate the assessment of trends by ironing out some of the fluctuations in the quarter to quarter percentage changes. Percentage changes are shown for the smoothed series obtained by averaging the quarterly totals according to the following formula: smoothed total for any quarter = ¼ (1 × total for previous quarter + 2 × total for the quarter in question + 1 × total for the next quarter). Technically this smoothing device is known as a 1, 2, 1 weighted average.

TABLE 1 Industrial countries' trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) to								Imports (cif) ‡ from							
	World			Industrial countries†			Primary producers†		World			Industrial countries			Primary producers	
		Percentage change			Percentage change		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*	over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1967	36.51	(5.5)		26.46	(6.1)		9.93	(4.9)	37.83	(5.5)		27.35	(5.9)		10.45	(4.4)	
1968	41.08	(12.5)		30.08	(13.7)		10.88	(9.6)	42.51	(12.4)		31.02	(13.4)		11.46	(9.7)	
1969	47.50	(15.6)		35.18	(16.9)		12.21	(12.2)	49.02	(15.3)		36.28	(17.0)		12.71	(10.9)	
1970	55.01	(15.8)		40.78	(15.9)		14.08	(15.3)	56.41	(15.1)		42.20	(16.3)		14.16	(11.4)	
1971	61.51	(11.8)		45.63	(11.9)		15.70	(11.5)	62.68	(11.1)		46.95	(11.3)		15.65	(10.5)	
1972	72.70	(18.2)		54.72	(19.9)		17.78	(13.2)	74.50	(18.9)		56.02	(19.3)		18.40	(17.5)	
1969 1st quarter	43.34	(−0.7)	(2.7)	32.22	(0.7)	(3.3)	11.12	(−4.7)	(1.1)	45.15	(0.4)	(3.1)	33.02	(0.4)	(3.6)	12.13	(0.7)	(1.8)
2nd quarter	47.38	(9.3)	(5.0)	35.06	(8.8)	(5.1)	12.32	(10.9)	(5.0)	48.96	(8.4)	(4.8)	36.47	(10.4)	(5.6)	12.49	(3.0)	(2.7)
3rd quarter	48.57	(2.5)	(4.5)	35.81	(2.1)	(4.3)	12.76	(3.5)	(5.0)	50.05	(2.2)	(4.0)	37.02	(1.5)	(4.1)	13.03	(4.3)	(3.6)
4th quarter	50.54	(4.1)	(3.8)	37.41	(4.5)	(3.8)	13.13	(2.9)	(3.5)	51.80	(3.5)	(3.4)	38.38	(3.7)	(3.5)	13.42	(3.0)	(3.1)
1970 1st quarter	52.75	(4.4)	(3.9)	38.98	(4.2)	(4.2)	13.76	(4.8)	(3.1)	54.11	(4.5)	(3.8)	40.38	(5.2)	(4.4)	13.73	(2.3)	(2.2)
2nd quarter	54.35	(3.0)	(3.1)	40.56	(4.1)	(3.4)	13.78	(0.1)	(2.0)	55.63	(2.8)	(3.1)	41.74	(3.4)	(3.4)	13.89	(1.2)	(2.3)
3rd quarter	55.38	(1.9)	(2.6)	41.17	(1.5)	(2.5)	14.21	(3.1)	(2.8)	57.03	(2.5)	(2.8)	42.52	(1.9)	(2.9)	14.51	(4.5)	(2.5)
4th quarter	57.39	(3.6)	(2.8)	42.49	(3.2)	(2.4)	14.90	(4.8)	(3.4)	58.88	(3.2)	(2.6)	44.36	(4.3)	(2.9)	14.51	(Nil)	(1.3)
1971 1st quarter	58.48	(1.9)	(2.6)	43.22	(1.7)	(2.4)	15.04	(0.9)	(2.4)	59.67	(1.4)	(2.4)	44.82	(1.0)	(2.3)	14.65	(1.0)	(2.2)
2nd quarter	60.14	(2.8)	(3.4)	44.55	(3.1)	(3.5)	15.50	(3.1)	(3.4)	61.76	(3.5)	(2.9)	46.10	(2.9)	(2.5)	15.64	(6.8)	(4.4)
3rd quarter	63.79	(6.1)	(3.5)	47.17	(5.9)	(3.8)	16.48	(6.3)	(2.7)	63.74	(3.2)	(3.0)	47.53	(3.1)	(3.1)	16.16	(3.3)	(3.2)
4th quarter	63.29	(−0.8)	(3.3)	47.33	(0.3)	(3.8)	15.75	(−4.4)	(1.2)	65.20	(2.3)	(4.1)	49.14	(3.4)	(4.5)	16.11	(−0.3)	(2.6)
1972 1st quarter	68.80	(8.7)	(4.8)	51.42	(8.6)	(5.5)	17.00	(7.9)	(2.8)	70.83	(8.6)	(5.3)	53.13	(8.1)	(5.5)	17.34	(7.7)	(4.4)
2nd quarter	70.76	(2.8)	(3.8)	53.66	(4.3)	(4.4)	17.06	(0.4)	(2.4)	72.22	(2.0)	(3.7)	54.44	(2.5)	(3.6)	17.83	(2.8)	(4.4)
3rd quarter	71.59	(1.2)	(4.0)	54.03	(0.7)	(3.8)	17.26	(1.1)	(4.1)	74.17	(2.7)	(4.0)	55.90	(1.8)	(3.9)	18.63	(4.5)	(4.8)
4th quarter	79.13	(10.5)	(8.0)	59.16	(9.5)	(7.6)	19.63	(13.7)	(9.1)	80.55	(8.6)	(7.6)	60.65	(9.5)	(7.8)	19.96	(7.1)	(6.9)
1973 1st quarter	86.78	(9.7)	(9.9)	65.35	(10.5)	(10.0)	21.19	(7.9)	(10.2)	88.70	(10.1)	(9.8)	66.82	(10.2)	(9.7)	21.70	(8.7)	(10.1)
2nd quarter	95.42	(10.0)	(10.3)	71.58	(9.5)	(9.7)	23.60	(11.4)	(11.5)	97.89	(10.4)	(10.7)	72.93	(9.2)	(9.7)	24.97	(15.1)	(13.8)
3rd quarter	106.19	(11.3)		78.32	(9.4)		27.09	(14.8)		109.46	(11.8)		80.37	(10.2)		28.89	(15.7)	

* See definitions.
† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions)
‡ Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Source: OECD.

TABLE 2 Exports from Industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (fob). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada	United States	Japan	European OECD	EFTA	EEC	United Kingdom	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1967	36.51 (5.5)	2.64 (10.5)	7.88 (4.0)	2.61 (6.7)	22.52 (5.2)	3.47 (6.2)	18.44 (4.8)	3.61 (−2.0)	2.85 (4.4)	5.43 (7.9)	2.18 (8.2)
1968	41.08 (12.5)	3.14 (18.9)	8.60 (9.2)	3.24 (24.3)	25.21 (12.0)	3.83 (10.6)	20.74 (12.4)	3.86 (7.0)	3.18 (11.6)	6.21 (14.3)	2.55 (17.1)
1969	47.50 (15.6)	3.44 (9.6)	9.50 (10.4)	4.00 (23.3)	29.51 (17.1)	4.47 (16.5)	24.30 (17.2)	4.40 (14.1)	3.76 (18.2)	7.26 (17.0)	2.93 (15.1)
1970	55.01 (15.8)	4.04 (17.4)	10.81 (13.8)	4.83 (20.8)	34.15 (15.7)	5.16 (15.4)	28.09 (15.6)	4.84 (9.9)	4.49 (19.4)	8.55 (17.7)	3.30 (12.5)
1971	61.51 (11.8)	4.42 (9.5)	11.03 (2.0)	6.00 (24.2)	38.75 (13.5)	5.61 (8.8)	32.07 (14.2)	5.59 (15.6)	5.13 (14.4)	9.76 (14.2)	3.78 (14.6)
1972	72.70 (18.2)	5.05 (14.2)	12.42 (12.6)	7.15 (19.1)	46.42 (19.8)	6.77 (20.6)	38.29 (19.4)	6.09 (8.8)	6.44 (25.4)	11.55 (18.3)	4.64 (22.8)
1973								7.63 (25.3)			
1969 1st qtr.	43.34 (−0.7)	3.45 (5.0)	7.76(−12.1)	3.72 (4.4)	27.44 (1.6)	4.22 (4.0)	22.54 (1.1)	4.05 (−0.2)	3.58 (2.7)	6.51 (−3.4)	2.88 (2.9)
2nd qtr.	47.38 (9.3)	3.34 (−3.1)	9.92 (27.7)	3.92 (5.5)	29.22 (6.5)	4.37 (3.6)	24.10 (6.9)	4.32 (6.8)	3.76 (5.0)	7.24 (11.2)	3.01 (4.6)
3rd qtr.	48.57 (2.5)	3.40 (1.9)	9.98 (0.6)	4.08 (4.1)	29.97 (2.6)	4.55 (4.3)	24.65 (2.3)	4.61 (6.6)	3.67 (−2.3)	7.33 (1.3)	3.01 (Nil)
4th qtr.	50.54 (4.1)	3.61 (6.1)	10.33 (3.5)	4.28 (4.8)	31.18 (4.0)	4.71 (3.5)	25.67 (4.1)	4.64 (0.8)	3.98 (8.3)	7.92 (8.1)	2.84 (−5.9)
1970 1st qtr.	52.75 (4.4)	3.88 (7.6)	10.49 (1.5)	4.57 (6.7)	32.60 (4.6)	4.89 (3.7)	26.90 (4.8)	4.73 (1.9)	4.25 (7.0)	8.21 (3.6)	3.08 (8.8)
2nd qtr.	54.35 (3.0)	3.98 (2.6)	10.89 (3.9)	4.71 (3.2)	33.60 (3.0)	5.09 (4.2)	27.57 (2.5)	4.81 (1.6)	4.35 (2.3)	8.43 (2.7)	3.23 (4.9)
3rd qtr.	55.38 (1.9)	4.12 (3.4)	10.89 (Nil)	4.87 (3.2)	34.31 (2.1)	5.24 (2.8)	28.14 (2.1)	4.58 (−4.7)	4.54 (4.4)	8.65 (2.6)	3.42 (5.8)
4th qtr.	57.39 (3.6)	4.12 (Nil)	11.01 (1.1)	5.17 (6.2)	35.89 (4.6)	5.39 (2.8)	29.56 (5.1)	5.22 (13.9)	4.76 (4.8)	8.89 (2.8)	3.47 (1.4)
1971 1st qtr.	58.48 (1.9)	4.32 (5.0)	11.37 (3.3)	5.54 (7.2)	36.08 (0.5)	5.36 (−0.4)	29.74 (0.6)	4.90 (−6.2)	4.82 (1.2)	9.22 (3.7)	3.53 (1.8)
2nd qtr.	60.14 (2.8)	4.31 (−0.3)	11.11 (−2.3)	5.93 (7.0)	37.46 (3.8)	5.49 (2.4)	30.94 (4.0)	5.62 (14.8)	4.89 (1.5)	9.52 (3.3)	3.53 (Nil)
3rd qtr.	63.79 (6.1)	4.49 (4.2)	11.81 (6.3)	6.12 (3.2)	40.01 (6.8)	5.64 (2.7)	33.28 (7.6)	5.83 (3.7)	5.38 (10.0)	10.18 (6.9)	3.93 (11.3)
4th qtr.	63.29 (−0.8)	4.51 (0.4)	9.93(−15.9)	6.41 (4.7)	41.07 (2.6)	5.90 (4.5)	34.02 (2.2)	6.02 (3.3)	5.50 (2.2)	10.09 (−0.9)	4.18 (6.4)
1972 1st qtr.	68.80 (8.7)	4.60 (2.0)	12.05 (21.3)	6.68 (4.2)	44.04 (7.2)	6.30 (6.9)	36.43 (7.1)	6.04 (0.4)	5.91 (7.5)	11.15 (10.5)	4.37 (4.5)
2nd qtr.	70.76 (2.8)	5.02 (9.1)	11.68 (−3.1)	6.65 (−0.5)	45.80 (4.0)	6.53 (3.7)	37.93 (4.1)	6.38 (5.6)	6.34 (7.3)	11.35 (1.8)	4.49 (2.7)
3rd qtr.	71.59 (1.2)	4.82 (−4.0)	12.53 (7.3)	7.26 (9.2)	45.34 (−1.0)	6.83 (4.5)	37.07 (−2.3)	5.39 (−15.5)	6.44 (1.6)	11.27 (−0.7)	4.55 (1.3)
4th qtr.	79.13 (10.5)	5.61 (16.4)	13.51 (7.8)	7.89 (8.7)	50.14 (10.6)	7.37 (8.0)	41.37 (11.6)	6.53 (21.1)	7.08 (9.9)	12.42 (10.2)	5.17 (13.6)
1973 1st qtr.	86.78 (9.7)	5.87 (4.6)	15.69 (16.1)	8.27 (4.8)	54.72 (9.1)	8.12 (10.1)	44.84 (8.4)	6.86 (5.1)	7.63 (7.8)	14.07 (13.3)	4.28 (−17.2)
2nd qtr.	95.42 (10.0)	6.01 (2.4)	16.82 (7.2)	8.75 (5.8)	61.51 (12.5)	8.91 (9.9)	50.65 (13.0)	7.67 (11.7)	8.66 (13.6)	16.11 (14.5)	5.17 (20.8)
3rd qtr.	106.19 (11.3)	5.99 (−0.3)	18.52 (10.1)	9.34 (6.7)	69.98 (13.8)	9.87 (10.7)	57.75 (14.0)	8.06 (5.1)	9.93 (14.6)	18.85 (17.0)	6.21 (20.1)
4th qtr.								7.94 (−1.6)			

Sources: United Kingdom: DTI
Other countries: OECD

TABLE 3 Imports into industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million (cif). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada†	United States†	Japan	European OECD	EFTA	EEC	United Kingdom	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1967	37.83 (5.5)	2.56 (10.1)	6.71 (5.0)	2.92 (22.4)	24.77 (3.2)	4.19 (3.7)	19.25 (3.6)	4.43 (6.2)	3.10 (4.4)	4.34 (−3.7)	2.46 (14.4)
1968	42.51 (12.4)	2.86 (11.6)	8.28 (23.5)	3.25 (11.3)	27.15 (9.6)	4.40 (5.2)	21.33 (10.8)	4.74 (7.1)	3.50 (12.7)	5.04 (16.1)	2.56 (4.3)
1969	49.02 (15.3)	3.29 (14.9)	9.01 (8.8)	3.76 (15.7)	31.95 (17.7)	5.08 (15.3)	25.23 (18.3)	4.99 (5.3)	4.35 (24.4)	6.23 (23.7)	3.11 (21.4)
1970	56.41 (15.1)	3.33 (1.3)	9.99 (10.9)	4.72 (25.6)	37.24 (16.5)	6.27 (23.4)	29.07 (15.2)	5.42 (8.7)	4.78 (9.9)	7.46 (19.6)	3.74 (20.1)
1971	62.68 (11.1)	3.86 (15.9)	11.40 (14.1)	4.93 (4.4)	41.32 (11.0)	6.83 (8.9)	32.45 (11.6)	5.98 (10.3)	5.31 (11.1)	8.59 (15.2)	4.00 (7.0)
1972	74.50 (18.9)	4.73 (22.4)	13.89 (21.8)	5.87 (19.1)	48.83 (18.2)	7.91 (15.8)	38.30 (18.0)	6.96 (16.4)	6.64 (25.1)	9.94 (15.8)	4.82 (20.6)
1973								9.67 (38.7)			
1969 1st qtr.	45.15 (0.4)	3.25 (5.2)	7.68(−10.8)	3.46 (1.3)	29.84 (3.5)	4.64 (2.6)	23.61 (3.6)	4.86 (−0.2)	4.10 (2.9)	5.75 (7.9)	2.89 (4.8)
2nd qtr.	48.96 (8.4)	3.26 (0.4)	9.49 (23.6)	3.53 (2.0)	31.71 (6.2)	4.92 (6.0)	25.22 (6.8)	5.03 (3.6)	4.47 (9.2)	6.08 (5.8)	3.08 (6.7)
3rd qtr.	50.05 (2.2)	3.26 (Nil)	9.33 (−1.6)	3.96 (12.1)	32.43 (2.3)	5.18 (5.2)	25.59 (1.5)	5.01 (−0.5)	4.35 (−2.7)	6.32 (3.8)	3.23 (4.9)
4th qtr.	51.80 (3.5)	3.38 (3.9)	9.53 (2.1)	4.08 (3.0)	33.72 (4.0)	5.52 (6.7)	26.44 (3.3)	5.06 (1.1)	4.39 (0.9)	6.79 (7.5)	3.27 (1.3)
1970 1st qtr.	54.11 (4.5)	3.31 (−2.3)	9.73 (2.1)	4.45 (9.1)	35.53 (5.4)	5.95 (7.7)	27.68 (4.7)	5.14 (1.6)	4.53 (3.2)	7.25 (6.8)	3.49 (6.7)
2nd qtr.	55.63 (2.8)	3.35 (1.4)	9.70 (−0.3)	4.61 (3.5)	36.85 (3.7)	6.15 (3.5)	28.82 (4.1)	5.49 (6.6)	4.68 (3.4)	7.33 (1.1)	3.71 (6.3)
3rd qtr.	57.03 (2.5)	3.45 (2.9)	10.02 (3.3)	4.90 (6.3)	37.49 (1.7)	6.32 (2.8)	29.31 (1.7)	5.33 (−2.9)	4.90 (4.5)	7.48 (2.0)	3.93 (5.7)
4th qtr.	58.88 (3.2)	3.20 (−7.1)	10.52 (5.0)	4.93 (0.7)	39.07 (4.2)	6.62 (4.7)	30.56 (4.2)	5.73 (7.7)	5.03 (2.7)	7.78 (4.0)	3.83 (−2.2)
1971 1st qtr.	59.67 (1.4)	3.62 (13.2)	10.82 (2.8)	4.92 (−0.2)	39.20 (0.3)	6.40 (−3.4)	30.96 (1.3)	5.71 (−0.5)	4.97 (−1.1)	8.09 (4.0)	4.02 (4.9)
2nd qtr.	61.76 (3.5)	3.74 (3.5)	11.56 (6.9)	4.94 (0.4)	40.34 (2.9)	6.70 (4.7)	31.53 (1.9)	5.91 (3.5)	5.15 (3.5)	8.39 (3.7)	3.83 (−4.9)
3rd qtr.	63.74 (3.2)	3.92 (5.1)	12.06 (4.3)	4.72 (−4.4)	41.84 (3.7)	6.94 (3.6)	32.85 (4.2)	5.96 (0.9)	5.50 (6.9)	8.81 (5.0)	3.99 (4.4)
4th qtr.	65.20 (2.3)	4.17 (6.3)	11.21 (−7.1)	5.14 (8.8)	43.49 (4.0)	7.19 (3.6)	34.19 (4.1)	6.34 (6.4)	5.64 (2.6)	9.06 (2.9)	4.19 (4.9)
1972 1st qtr.	70.83 (8.6)	4.41 (5.8)	13.46 (20.1)	5.40 (5.1)	46.37 (6.6)	7.47 (3.8)	36.58 (7.0)	6.85 (8.0)	6.35 (12.6)	9.54 (5.3)	4.46 (6.4)
2nd qtr.	72.22 (2.0)	4.64 (5.0)	13.20 (−1.9)	5.46 (1.1)	47.79 (3.1)	7.76 (3.9)	37.46 (2.4)	6.96 (1.5)	6.46 (1.6)	9.89 (3.7)	4.61 (3.4)
3rd qtr.	74.17 (2.7)	4.72 (1.7)	14.06 (6.5)	5.96 (9.2)	48.31 (1.1)	7.88 (1.5)	37.69 (0.6)	6.53 (−6.1)	6.61 (2.3)	9.84 (−0.6)	4.90 (6.2)
4th qtr.	80.55 (8.6)	5.07 (7.5)	15.09 (7.3)	6.65 (11.7)	52.46 (8.6)	8.47 (7.5)	41.12 (9.1)	7.50 (14.8)	7.25 (9.8)	10.52 (6.9)	5.32 (8.7)
1973 1st qtr.	88.70 (10.1)	5.57 (9.9)	16.17 (7.2)	7.36 (10.6)	58.19 (10.9)	9.29 (9.7)	45.56 (10.8)	8.23 (9.7)	7.92 (9.3)	11.84 (12.6)	5.36 (0.6)
2nd qtr.	97.89 (10.4)	5.56 (−0.2)	16.59 (2.6)	9.27 (26.0)	64.89 (11.5)	9.77 (5.0)	51.59 (13.2)	9.38 (14.0)	9.00 (13.6)	13.17 (11.2)	6.70 (25.0
3rd qtr.	109.46 (11.8)	5.73 (3.2)	17.62 (6.2)	10.12 (9.2)	74.20 (14.3)	11.81 (20.9)	58.36 (13.1)	10.18 (8.5)	10.36 (15.1)	14.55 (10.5)	7.84 (17.0
4th qtr.								10.90 (7.0)			

† Canadian and United States imports are valued fob.
Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

TABLE 4 Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

Quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million (fob)

	Total†• (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States†	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Belgium-Luxem-bourg	France•	German Federal Republic	Italy	Nether-lands
1967	24.86	3.02	1.47	5.07	2.44	0.83	0.80	1.44	2.11	4.87	1.75	1.06
1968	28.62	3.25	1.83	5.78	3.05	0.91	0.90	1.67	2.35	5.57	2.10	1.22
1969	33.52	3.75	2.12	6.47	3.74	1.07	1.05	2.07	2.76	6.56	2.44	1.49
1970	38.57	4.08	2.39	7.17	4.53	1.31	1.16	2.40	3.40	7.67	2.77	1.70
1971	43.54	4.77	2.61	7.42	5.66	1.44	1.31	2.57	3.85	8.75	3.16	2.02
1972	51.17	5.16	2.94	8.27	6.77	1.68	1.57	3.31	4.76	10.38	3.91	2.42
1973		6.41										
1969 1st quarter	30.44	3.45	2.00	5.59	3.16	1.00	0.94	1.91	2.64	5.76	2.38	1.35
2nd quarter	33.31	3.66	2.18	6.96	3.60	1.08	1.02	2.05	2.87	6.43	2.61	1.47
3rd quarter	34.61	3.93	2.09	6.36	3.95	0.97	1.02	1.94	2.45	6.41	2.48	1.48
4th quarter	35.71	3.98	2.23	6.97	4.26	1.23	1.22	2.38	3.06	7.62	2.31	1.64
1970 1st quarter	36.46	4.04	2.26	7.14	3.88	1.21	1.06	2.27	3.17	7.04	2.53	1.56
2nd quarter	38.80	4.05	2.58	7.75	4.37	1.32	1.18	2.54	3.55	7.62	2.87	1.66
3rd quarter	38.76	3.86	2.17	6.75	4.71	1.20	1.11	2.19	3.09	7.52	2.79	1.70
4th quarter	40.25	4.39	2.54	7.04	5.15	1.50	1.29	2.60	3.79	8.48	2.96	1.87
1971 1st quarter	41.00 p	4.22	2.51 p	7.55	4.75	1.42	1.15 p	2.41	3.73	8.11	2.89	1.89 p
2nd quarter	42.65 p	4.78	2.79 p	7.84	5.53	1.47	1.27 p	2.52	3.90	8.40	3.07	1.96 p
3rd quarter	45.36 p	4.88	2.40 p	7.47	5.98	1.28	1.29 p	2.48	3.57	8.88	3.16	2.01 p
4th quarter	45.14 p	5.18	2.74 p	6.84	6.36	1.60	1.51 p	2.89	4.18	9.59	3.50	2.23 p
1972 1st quarter	48.88	5.12	2.75	8.25	5.87	1.59	1.46	2.99	4.52	9.79	3.68	2.34
2nd quarter	50.53	5.39	3.23	8.30	6.24	1.67	1.53	3.42	4.96	10.21	3.95	2.51
3rd quarter	50.16	4.54	2.51	7.82	7.12	1.53	1.50	3.01	4.22	9.78	3.71	2.29
4th quarter	55.13	5.57	3.26	8.72	7.85	1.95	1.80	3.81	5.33	11.74	4.28	2.58
1973 1st quarter	59.39	5.81	3.30	9.89	7.10	2.12	1.84	3.92	5.69	12.42	3.52	3.22
2nd quarter	65.59 p	6.50	3.60 p	11.04	8.22	2.28	2.07 p	4.44	6.67	14.33	4.44	3.39
3rd quarter	72.28 p	6.71	2.95 p	10.52	9.10	2.16	2.18 p	4.60 p	6.39 p	16.18	5.05 p	3.43 p
4th quarter		6.62										

† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
Sources: United Kingdom and Total: DTI
Other countries: OECD.

• The 1970, 1971 and 1972 figures include exports of certain items valued at $138, $163 and $196 million respectively which are assigned to section 5 by OECD but to section 9 by other reporting authorities.

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

TABLE 5 World trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) from								Volume of world exports 1963 = 100	Imports (cif)† into							
	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers			World			Industrial countries			Primary producers	
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1967	47.47	(5.0)		36.51	(5.5)		10.96	(3.5)		134	49.75	(5.2)		37.83	(5.5)		11.92	(4.6)	
1968	53.01	(11.7)		41.08	(12.5)		11.93	(8.9)		151	55.26	(11.1)		42.51	(12.4)		12.75	(7.0)	
1969	60.65	(14.4)		47.50	(15.6)		13.15	(10.2)		167	62.96	(13.9)		49.02	(15.3)		13.94	(9.3)	
1970	69.69	(14.9)		55.01	(15.8)		14.68	(11.6)		183	72.46	(15.1)		56.41	(15.1)		16.05	(15.1)	
1971	78.14	(12.1)		61.51	(11.9)		16.63	(13.3)		194	81.07	(11.9)		62.68	(11.1)		18.39	(14.6)	
1972	92.14	(17.9)		72.70	(18.2)		19.44	(16.9)		212	94.56	(16.6)		74.50	(18.8)		20.06	(9.1)	
1969																			
1st qtr.	55.74	(−0.5)	(2.5)	43.34	(−0.7)	(2.7)	12.40	(0.5)	(1.7)	154	58.15	(−0.3)	(2.5)	45.15	(0.4)	(3.1)	13.00	(−2.6)	(0.5)
2nd qtr.	60.26	(8.1)	(4.7)	47.38	(9.3)	(5.0)	12.88	(3.9)	(3.3)	168	62.48	(7.4)	(4.4)	48.96	(8.4)	(4.8)	13.52	(4.0)	(3.0)
3rd qtr	62.10	(3.1)	(4.4)	48.57	(2.5)	(4.5)	13.54	(5.1)	(3.9)	171	64.47	(3.2)	(4.2)	50.05	(2.2)	(4.0)	14.42	(6.7)	(5.0)
4th qtr.	64.29	(3.5)	(3.5)	50.54	(4.1)	(3.8)	13.75	(1.6)	(2.6)	173	66.60	(3.3)	(3.4)	51.80	(3.5)	(3.4)	14.80	(2.7)	(3.2)
1970																			
1st qtr.	66.80	(3.9)	(3.7)	52.75	(4.4)	(3.9)	14.06	(2.2)	(2.9)	174	69.08	(3.7)	(3.5)	54.11	(4.5)	(3.8)	14.97	(1.1)	(2.7)
2nd qtr.	69.20	(3.6)	(3.2)	54.35	(3.0)	(3.1)	14.86	(5.7)	(3.5)	184	71.44	(3.4)	(3.3)	55.63	(2.8)	(3.1)	15.82	(5.6)	(3.9)
3rd qtr.	70.31	(1.6)	(2.4)	55.38	(1.9)	(2.6)	14.93	(0.5)	(1.5)	182	73.36	(2.7)	(3.1)	57.03	(2.5)	(2.8)	16.32	(3.2)	(4.1)
4th qtr.	72.27	(2.8)	(2.4)	57.39	(3.6)	(2.8)	14.88	(−0.3)	(0.9)	189	75.94	(3.5)	(2.9)	58.88	(3.2)	(2.6)	17.06	(4.5)	(4.2)
1971																			
1st qtr.	73.91	(2.3)	(2.8)	58.48	(1.9)	(2.6)	15.43	(3.7)	(3.6)	188	77.53	(2.1)	(2.8)	59.67	(1.4)	(2.4)	17.85	(4.6)	(4.2)
2nd qtr.	76.66	(3.7)	(4.0)	60.14	(2.8)	(3.4)	16.52	(7.1)	(6.3)	195	80.17	(3.4)	(3.0)	61.76	(3.5)	(2.9)	18.41	(3.1)	(3.1)
3rd qtr.	81.47	(6.3)	(3.6)	63.79	(6.1)	(3.5)	17.68	(7.0)	(4.0)	198	82.47	(2.8)	(2.7)	63.74	(3.2)	(3.0)	18.73	(1.7)	(1.7)
4th qtr.	80.23	(−1.5)	(2.9)	63.29	(−0.8)	(3.3)	16.94	(−4.2)	(1.4)	195	83.98	(1.8)	(3.5)	65.20	(2.3)	(4.1)	18.78	(0.3)	(1.5)
1972																			
1st qtr.	87.06	(8.5)	(4.7)	68.80	(8.7)	(4.8)	18.26	(7.8)	(4.2)	204	90.33	(7.6)	(4.7)	70.83	(8.6)	(5.3)	19.50	(3.9)	(2.4)
2nd qtr.	90.01	(3.4)	(4.2)	70.76	(2.8)	(3.8)	19.26	(5.4)	(5.9)	211	92.07	(1.9)	(3.3)	72.22	(2.0)	(3.7)	19.85	(1.8)	(2.0)
3rd qtr.	91.83	(2.0)	(3.9)	71.59	(1.2)	(4.0)	20.24	(5.1)	(3.5)	210	94.14	(2.3)	(3.6)	74.17	(2.7)	(4.0)	19.98	(0.6)	(2.0)
4th qtr.	99.12	(7.9)	(7.1)	79.13	(10.5)	(8.0)	19.99	(−1.2)	(3.8)	228	101.54	(7.9)	(7.0)	80.55	(8.6)	(7.6)	20.99	(5.1)	(4.8)
1973																			
1st qtr.	109.32	(10.3)	(9.4)	86.78	(9.7)	(9.9)	22.54	(12.8)	(7.5)	232	111.39	(9.9)	(9.3)	88.70	(10.1)	(9.8)	22.69	(8.1)	(7.3)
2nd qtr.	119.34	(9.2)		95.42	(10.0)	(10.3)	23.92	(6.1)		238	122.36	(9.8)		97.89	(10.4)	(10.7)	24.47	(7.9)	
3rd qtr.				106.19	(11.3)									109.46	(11.8)				

* See definitions.
† Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Sources: Industrial countries: OECD.
Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by DTI).
Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by DTI).

TABLE 6 Index numbers of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Industrial countries	Canada	United States	Japan	European OECD	Sweden	EEC	United Kingdom	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100.0	3.5	42.9	11.6	40.4	1.3	34.0	6.2	8.0	12.4	4.3
1967	84	86	94	63	80	83	80	90	80	74	85
1968	91	92	99	76	86	88	87	96	84	83	90
1969	98	98	104	88	95	94	95	100	94	94	94
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	102	105	100	103	103	101	103	100	106	102	100
1972	108	112	108	110	108	104	107	102	114	106	104
1969 1st quarter	96	97	103	83	92	92	93	99	92	91	95
2nd quarter	98	97	103	86	95	94	95	100	95	94	97
3rd quarter	99	97	105	89	96	96	96	100	96	95	95
4th quarter	99	99	104	94	96	99	96	100	96	98	88
1970 1st quarter	100	101	101	97	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
2nd quarter	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	99	100	101	99
3rd quarter	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	99	100	99
4th quarter	99	100	97	102	101	102	101	101	101	100	101
1971 1st quarter	101	102	99	103	102	101	102	100	104	102	99
2nd quarter	101	104	100	102	102	100	102	101	103	103	96
3rd quarter	102	106	100	103	102	99	102	100	107	102	95
4th quarter	102	108	101	104	103	101	103	100	109	100	101
1972 1st quarter	104	110	103	106	105	102	105	97	111	104	103
2nd quarter	107	112	107	108	107	100	107	102	112	105	104
3rd quarter	109	111	109	111	108	106	107	103	115	105	102
4th quarter	113	117	113	116	112	107	111	106	117	109	108
1973 1st quarter	116	120	115	124	115	109	114	110	122	113	105
2nd quarter	118	122	117	128	117	111	116	110	122	114	114
3rd quarter	120	121	119	131	117	114	116	112	125	113	116

Source: OECD.

Output prices rose 2¾ per cent in February

The provisional wholesale price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 2¾ per cent in February. Though the index rose by the same percentage in January, there was probably a substantial seasonal element in the increase in that month. About a third of the increase in February reflected higher prices for petroleum products (most of these prices went up part way through the month, and a further effect on the index of the increases that took place in February will be reflected in the March index). Prices of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose about 1½ per cent in February, which was low by comparison with most monthly increases in the past year. There were price increases in a number of products in February, some of which were offset by decreases in others, with higher prices for silver, copper and food materials having the predominant effect on the index.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

Increases in sector index numbers in February were mainly within the range of 2 to 4 per cent. The increase in the index for the paper industries, however, was 1¼ per cent; in this sector a reduction in woodpulp prices partly offset increases in prices of other products. The index for the textile industries fell by 1½ per cent as a result of lower cotton and wool prices.

A common element in the changes in index numbers for all sectors in February was higher prices for petroleum products, for example petrol and fuel oil. The impact of these increases varied widely, however, at one extreme increasing the index for clothing and footwear by about 0.1 per cent, but at the other increasing the index for the chemicals industries by nearly 2 per cent.

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 21 June 1973.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.**

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

Apart from the steel sector, where output prices increased by ¼ per cent, price index numbers for other broad sectors of manufacturing industry rose strongly in February, most rising by between 2 and 3 per cent.

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972	1973				1973							1974	
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Feb.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. p	Feb. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	115.6	126.0	133.4	150.5	167.2	126.0	145.1	152.4	154.1	161.4	165.5	174.7	202.7	206.0
	Basic materials	115.6	126.9	134.8	153.3	171.4	126.9	147.4	155.3	157.1	165.0	169.6	179.5	209.5	213.1
	øFuel	112.4	112.4	112.4	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.9	114.9	114.9	116.1	116.1
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	113.5	122.4	129.4	144.4	162.1	122.0	140.5	145.0	147.8	156.3	160.5	169.5	204.6	207.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	113.7	124.0	132.1	149.0	169.3	123.5	144.6	149.7	152.9	162.6	167.5	177.8	218.0	221.5
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	119.6	130.5	138.4	155.9	168.3	131 3	149.1	159.5	158.9	163.1	166.7	175.0	184.7	188.6
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	118.5	127.1	134.8	148.6	162.2	127.9	141.8	151.2	153.0	157.6	161.1	167.9	177.2	182.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	116.1	119.5	124.7	138.1	150.6	119.4	134.5	139.6	140.1	145.0	148.0	158.6	180.0	186.7
311 to 312	Steel industries	117.1	118.1	122.0	127.7	131.5	118.0	126.9	127.7	128.4	129.8	131.2	133.6	137.2	141.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	115.2	116.9	122.3	128.6	136.0	116.7	127.4	128.8	129.6	132.0	135.5	140.5	144.4	148.7
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	107.1	112.1	119.3	130.8	140.8	111.2	128.6	132.1	131.8	135.4	140.3	146.7	149.3	155.3
361	Electrical machinery industry	111.1	113.8	119.8	128.1	136.2	113.3	126.4	128.6	129.4	131.8	135.7	140.9	143.9	148.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	134.2	156.0	158.3	169.9	174.4	153.9	164.6	170.8	174.3	173.4	170.2	179.7	187.0	183.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	125.5	129.8	134.3	141.0	148.0	129.6	138.6	141.3	143.0	145.9 r	147.9 r	150.4	155.8	160.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	121.0	130.3	149.8	176.3	194.2	129.1	169.8	175.0	184.0	190.5	193.8	198.3	204.6	209.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	112.8	116.0	116.5	130.1	134.4	115.7	128.0	129.9	132.3	133.9	133.9	135.4	148.9	150.9
Order XX	Construction materials	121.0	124.5	131.0	141.0	147.8	124.1	138.7	141.0	143.3	145.4	147.8	150.2	153.7	157.3
Part of Order XX	House building materials	123.8	128.2	135.3	146.7	153.9	127.7	144.3	146.5	149.3	151.5	153.9	156.3	160.1	164.8

ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials. r revised

CHART 1

Manufacturing Industry
(other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

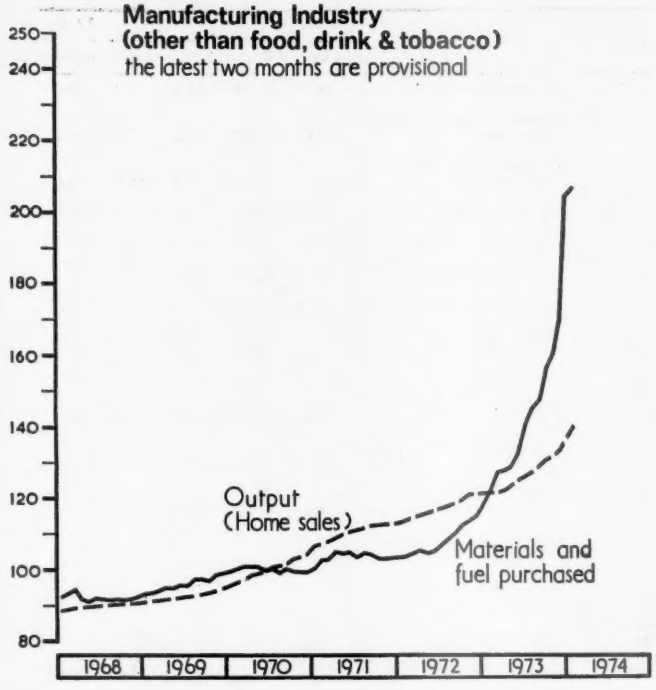


CHART 2

Food Manufacturing Industry
the latest two months are provisional

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972	1973				1973							1974	
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Feb.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. p	Feb. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products†	118.0	119.5	120.1	124.2	129.1	119.6	122.7	124.1	125.8	127.7	129.0	130.6	134.1	138.0
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries†	120.4	121.4	123.5	127.3	132.1	121.4	126.0	127.2	128.8	130.6	131.9	133.7	137.3	140.2
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	117.6	122.4	126.9	135.8	145.3	122.8	132.1	135.9	139.3	142.9	145.2	147.8	152.7	156.9
211 to 229 (excluding) MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	117.9	120.2	124.5	130.7	138.7	120.1	128.7	131.2	132.3	135.8	138.7	141.6	146.0	149.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries†	116.5	117.0	117.1	119.2	122.5	116.9	118.3	119.4	120.1	121.5	122.6	123.3	127.8	131.2
311 and 312	Steel industries	116.5	116.6	124.1	128.6	134.4	116.6	128.3	128.6	128.8	129.9	134.1	139.1	140.2	140.5
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries†	119.4	120.2	122.1	125.7	130.0	120.2	124.3	125.4	127.4	128.8	129.9	131.3	132.8	135.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	121.3	121.7	123.9	127.3	131.0	121.7	126.3	127.2	128.4	129.5	130.8	132.6	134.8	138.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering	115.1	115.7	117.2	120.6	124.6	115.6	119.0	120.1	122.5	123.4	124.3	126.0	127.1	128.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	118.1	122.3	127.7	134.5	142.4	122.2	132.3	134.6	136.6	140.1 r	142.7 r	144.5	148.1	151.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	116.9	118.1	119.9	122.9	127.3	118.0	121.4	122.5	124.8	126.3	127.6	128.1	130.4	132.6
Order XVII	Timber industries	127.2	128.8	136.3	145.7	153.5	128.6	142.9	145.4	148.9	151.4	154.1	155.1	161.1	164.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	116.8	117.8	119.7	125.2	131.4	117.9	123.1	125.2	127.3	130.7	131.3	132.1	138.3	143.0
Order XX	New construction‡	134	139	144	153					153					

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter. (*Department of the Environment*) r revised

† Reductions in the VAT - exclusive price of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers for months from April onwards would have been higher by the following: All Manufactured Products: 1.7 points Chemicals and Allied industries: 0.2 points. Other index numbers marked † less than 0.05 points.

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TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 Jan.	1973 Oct.	1973 Nov.	1973 Dec.	1974 Jan. p
101	Coal	131.3	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.8
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	124.8	131.1	131.7	134.2	148.5
103	Sand and gravel—ex-pit or works	120.1	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9
231	Beer†	111.2	93.7	93.5	93.5	..
240	Tobacco†	102.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	92.2
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	108.2	114.4	114.8	119.2	126.1
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs—including duty)⌀	132.2	135.0	135.2	153.2	171.6
	Derv fuel (including duty)	107.2	111.8	112.2	120.0	124.1
263	Lubricating oil and greases	121.3	138.5	142.4	152.6	161.3
271	General chemicals	111.6	117.1	117.7	119.5	123.4
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	111.5	114.2	114.5	114.8	115.8
273	Toilet preparations	123.0	125.8	125.9	125.9	127.8
274	Paint	124.7	132.5	133.7	133.9	134.5
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	104.2	108.0	109.1	109.1	115.7
311/2	Steel sheets—other than stainless and electrical sheets	116.5	132.1	137.8	143.4	143.4
	Tinplate	118.5	131.4	137.4	143.4	143.4
	Finished steel	115.3	129.9	135.1	140.8	141.8
	Steel sheet piling	119.4	132.6	138.4	144.2	144.2
	Heavy steel bars and sections	119.0	132.1	137.9	143.8	143.8
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	117.7	135.9	144.1	153.2	153.8
312	Steel tubes—other than electric conduit tubes	122.1	132.4	132.4	132.4	136.4
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	125.1	134.7	136.3	137.4	141.6
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	123.1	131.8	131.8	131.8	142.5
321	Aluminium: Rolled	113.0	121.0	123.2	123.2	123.2
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products—other than wire	115.5	120.7	123.9	123.9	123.9
	Aluminium: Castings	113.4	125.3	127.1	132.6	140.2
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.9
322	Brass ingots	89.5	128.6	137.4	145.2	146.5
331	Agricultural machinery	125.3	137.6	140.0	141.9	143.2
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	121.4	128.9	131.7	133.0	135.0
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	124.8	132.0	132.6	133.4	137.7
368	Domestic electrical appliances	113.6	117.3	118.1	118.3	118.7
390	Engineers' cutting tools	112.9	121.4	121.6	122.4	123.8
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	113.3	121.3	121.6	122.5	123.9
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	107.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	128.6	129.2	129.2	130.9
391	Hand tools and implements	125.4	132.8	133.5	135.2	137.4
392	Cutlery and tableware	119.8	128.1	128.9	130.2	132.9
411	Man-made fibres production	104.3	107.3	107.4	107.4	107.7
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres, yarns	118.3	132.7	134.8	137.2	141.4
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	120.4	171.5	175.4	178.5	188.9
413/1	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	121.6	157.3	161.3	165.0	179.8
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	121.3	144.8 r	145.5 r	148.4	152.1
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	168.4	191.7	188.1	194.0	196.1
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	109.7	120.9	123.2	123.5	124.8
419	Carpets and rugs	124.5	133.1	135.8	136.5	139.2
431/1	Leather for footwear	168.4	156.7	156.1	157.5	158.8
441/449	Made-up clothing	115.6	123.6	125.4	126.0	128.7
450	Footwear—including rubber footwear	123.9	133.8	134.2	134.3	135.5
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	121.8	127.7	127.8	127.8	131.1
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	132.8	137.6	139.1	139.9	142.2
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	152.2	158.6	161.5	163.0	177.1
464	Cement—*delivered*	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4
471/1	Hardwood—home grown	130.6	189.2	199.1	199.9	201.5
471/2	Building joinery	142.9	171.6	173.2	173.7	177.8
472	Domestic furniture	123.1 r	135.1	138.0	138.3	144.1
473	Bedding, etc.	123.3	139.5	143.5	144.1	145.3
481	Paper and board	112.6	127.4	128.1	128.3	138.8
	Printings and writings	113.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	137.2
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	116.7	130.2	130.7	132.7	136.4
483	Manufactured stationery‡	122.7	134.7 r	135.6 r	136.2	141.4
484/1	Wallpaper	125.6	130.0	131.8	131.8	131.8
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	118.5	121.3	123.0	123.8	124.7
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	115.6	116.8	117.4	117.4

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of beer and tobacco took place in April. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. ⌀ Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates r revised ‡ Revised figures 1973 Aug. 128.6 Sep. 132.0

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973 Feb.	1973 Nov.	1973 Dec.	1974 Jan.	1974 Feb.
Hides and skins	254.4	200.8	194.0	207.0	213.3
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	89.9	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5
Copper‡	86.5	161.1	162.7	154.7	170.7
Lead‡	110.3	160.9	201.8	200.5	225.0
Nickel refined delivered§	119.9	116.3	116.4	127.2	131.3
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	108.3	153.5	182.6	191.8	216.3
Zinc‡	140.9	551.7	567.9	485.3	540.8
Zinc§	135.2	209.6	234.5	234.5	234.5
Natural rubber	123.9	191.7	256.3	281.5 p	256.5 p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	100.2	96.7	96.7	151.1	151.1
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	131.9	269.9	289.8	326.6	294.3
Wool, raw	318.8	289.7	321.1	314.7	296.7
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	156.8	236.3	240.5	241.0 p	248.1 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	136.0	205.5	213.1	218.9	220.4 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	133.3	249.7	254.8	258.3	260.0 p
Woodpulp, imported	111.9	135.7	136.9	163.0	161.3

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the DTI will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 Dec.	1974 Jan.	1974 Feb.
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	228.8	265.4	269.8
	Basic materials	237.6	277.3	282.0
	Fuel	152.5	154.1	154.1
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	229.8	277.4	281.5
	Basic materials other than fuel	244.3	299.5	304.3
211 to 299	Food manufacturing industries	218.3	230.4	235.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	196.6	223.1	231.4
311 to 312	Steel industries	168.9	173.4	178.8
Order VII (excluding MHL 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	191.9	197.3	203.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	225.9	229.9	239.1
361	Electrical machinery industry	208.1	212.5	219.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	204.3	212.7	209.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	183.2	189.8	195.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	266.9	275.3	282.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	179.0	196.9	199.5
Order XX	Construction materials	198.0	202.6	207.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	207.5	212.5	218.7

Retail sales – provisional estimates for February

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the *volume* of retail sales in February is 111 (1971 = 100). If this is confirmed it will show some recovery in trade from the low January level. The rise between the two months of 1½ per cent probably reflects some alleviation of the difficulties which affected trade in January. Taking January and February together, the average volume of sales was 1 per cent below the level in the second half of last year.

In the three months December–February the volume of total sales was little changed from that of the previous three months.

The *provisional* estimate of the *value* of sales in February, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, shows a rise of 12 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Retail Sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail Sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier	
1973 1st quarter	111.8	1972 October	+12
2nd quarter	108.0	November	+13
3rd quarter	110.5	December	+15
4th quarter	112.3	1973 January	+14
1972 October	108.0	February	+16
November	108.9	..	
December	111.2	October	+14
1973 January	109.2	November	+14
February	111.6	December	+13
..		1974 January	+12
October	111.7	February	+12 (provisional)
November	112.3		
December	112.9		
1974 January	109.5		
February	111 (provisional)		

Notes

Provisional figures: The *volume index* is given to the nearest quarter per cent. The percentage *increase in value* compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final figures for February will be published in a press notice on 1 April.

Retailers' stocks in January

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of January showed an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding month last year. Although this is broadly in line with the (now revised) levels during most of 1973, the level in January would have been influenced on the one hand by the decline in the volume of retail sales and on the other, probably, by the supply situation.

Downward revisions have been made to the value and volume figures for 1973.

Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1966 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	93	97	100	100	101	102	100	101	103	108	112	100
1967	97	100	102	103	103	104	102	103	104	111	115	102
1968	101	103	107	108	110	111	109	110	112	119	124	112
1969	110	113	117	117	119	119	117	115	118	126	132	119
1970	115	117	120	122	121	122	121	120	123	131	138	125
1971	120	123	127	129	129	131	128	128	132	143	150	136
1972	130	134	138	139	139	142	138	139	142	154	163	145
1973	140 r	144 r	150 r	146 r	149 r	153 r	152 r	153 r	159 r	172 r	183 r	167 r
1974	162											
1969	*9*	*10*	*9*	*9*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*
1970	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*5*
1971	*5*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*9*	*8*
1972	*8*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*7 r*	*9 r*									
At constant (December 1966) prices:												
1966	96	100	103	103	103	104	101	101	103	109	113	100
1967	97	100	105	103	104	104	102	102	104	110	114	102
1968	100	102	105	104	106	106	104	105	106	113	118	106
1969	102	105	108	108	109	108	106	105	107	114	118	106
1970	102	103	106	106	105	106	104	102	104	110	115	104
1971	99	101	103	103	102	104	101	101	104	112	117	105
1972	100	102	105	106	106	108	105	105	106	114	120	107
1973	103 r	105 r	109 r	116 r	117 r	120 r	117 r	116 r	120 r	127 r	134 r	122 r
1974	115											
1969	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*—*	*1*	*1*	*—*	*1*
1970	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*
1971	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*2*	*1*	*1*
1972	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*
1973	*3 r*	*3 r*	*4 r*	*9 r*	*10 r*	*11 r*	*12 r*	*11 r*	*13 r*	*11 r*	*12 r*	*14 r*
1974	*12*											

r = Revised figure.

Retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1966 were £1,321 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series between March and April, and, for the time being, the usual comparisons with a year earlier will not be given. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are consistent with those for earlier months.

The series are now rebased on the final results of the 1966 census of distribution. The method of computation has also been improved. The new series were first introduced in an article published in *Trade and Industry*, on 20 September 1973.

Deliveries of man-made fibres in the fourth quarter of 1973

Total deliveries of man-made fibres in the fourth quarter of 1973 were 12 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1972. Deliveries of continuous filament yarns to the home trade were 2 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1972, while deliveries of staple fibre were 27 per cent more.

Deliveries of continuous filament yarns (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

			Home						
		Total	Total	Broad weaving	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres etc.)	Other purposes	Exports as yarn (*b*)
1964		176.9	134.1	39.5	25.8	19.3	43.4	6.0	42.9
1965		180.3	140.7	40.4	25.0	21.4	48.1	6.8	39.6
1966		183.8	149.5	41.1	30.9	20.9	48.6	7.9	34.4
1967		198.4	156.9	34.2	39.6	25.3	48.9	8.9	41.5
1968		238.4	188.9	40.0	54.9	32.0	52.2	9.8	49.4
1969		242.7	193.6	39.2	51.9	35.3	58.8	8.4	49.1
1970		254.8	198.1	35.3	63.7	38.0	53.3	7.8	56.7
1971		261.4	198.7	34.0	69.9	41.4	43.5	9.9	62.7
1971	1st qtr	69.3	53.9	8.6	20.0	10.5	12.7	2.2	15.3
	2nd qtr.	64.5	49.6	8.3	17.1	10.3	11.1	2.8	14.9
	3rd qtr.	60.1	44.6	7.5	15.7	9.7	9.5	2.2	15.5
	4th qtr.	67.6	50.6	9.6	17.1	10.9	10.3	2.7	17.0

			Home					
		Total	Total	Broad weaving	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.)	Other purposes	Textured or for texturing for all purposes other than carpets or industrial	Exports as yarn (*b*)
1972		270.1	198.7	38.5	40.4	40.8	10.0	69.0	71.4
1973		313.6	227.5	45.2	46.6	45.4	13.0	77.4	86.1
1972	1st qtr.	63.3	46.0	8.8	10.0	9.8	2.7	14.8	17.3
	2nd qtr.	65.1	48.6	9.4	10.0	10.4	2.7	16.2	16.5
	3rd qtr.	63.2	46.9	9.2	9.3	9.3	1.8	17.3	16.3
	4th qtr.	78.5	57.2	11.2	11.1	11.3	2.9	20.7	21.4
1973	1st qtr.	82.4	59.0	11.3	12.3	11.7	3.0	20.7	23.4
	2nd qtr.	81.8	60.2	11.8	12.2	12.6	3.4	20.2	21.7
	3rd qtr.	71.1	50.2	10.0*	10.5	9.9	2.9	16.8	20.8
	4th qtr.	78.3	58.1	12.1 (*c*)	11.6	11.1	3.6	19.6	20.2

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1968 and the figures for deliveries to individual industries 1968 to 1971 might not be fully comparable with those for earlier years. From January 1972 a further reclassification was introduced: deliveries of textured yarns and yarns for texturing, which were previously included in the figures for individual industries, are shown separately from the first quarter 1972.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

(*c*) Includes 5.3 thousand metric tons for carpets and rugs.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET; or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Deliveries of staple fibre (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

			Home					
		Total	Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1964		208.6	158.6	62.0	57.8	17.4	21.5	50.1
1965		204.4	151.8	57.0	56.9	13.3	24.5	52.7
1966		204.5	147.6	52.1	57.0	12.8	25.6	57.0
1967		234.5	152.9	47.9	58.2	19.1	27.8	81.6
1968		282.4	173.1	52.3	58.2	26.3	36.3	109.3
1969		299.3	169.2	51.1	51.5	28.0	38.6	130.1
1970		329.4	191.4	57.6	57.1	31.5	45.2	138.1
1971		338.7	185.9	59.6	50.1	29.3	46.9	152.9
1971	1st qtr.	88.7	49.4	16.8	13.2	6.9	12.5	39.3
	2nd qtr.	82.4	45.2	15.0	12.5	6.3	11.5	37.2
	3rd qtr.	82.1	41.8	13.0	11.1	7.1	10.7	40.2
	4th qtr.	85.6	49.4	14.9	13.3	9.0	12.3	36.2

			Home				
		Total	Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1972		363.9	186.4	49.5	33.4	103.5	177.5
1973		434.8	235.4	62.8	56.0	116.7	199.4
1972	1st qtr.	89.0	43.1	11.5	7.4	24.3	45.9
	2nd qtr.	95.9	50.4	13.6	8.7	28.2	45.5
	3rd qtr.	83.2	43.2	11.0	8.0	24.2	40.1
	4th qtr.	95.7	49.7	13.4	9.4	26.8	46.0
1973	1st qtr.	106.6	56.7	14.9	12.0	29.8	50.0
	2nd qtr.	108.1	62.2	16.5	14.9	30.9	45.9
	3rd qtr.	103.9	53.4	14.3	12.7	26.5	50.5
	4th qtr.	116.2	63.1	17.1	16.4	29.6	53.1

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1972, and the figures for deliveries to individual industries from the first quarter 1972 are not comparable with those for earlier years.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Quarterly analysis of man-made fibres production

Production by weight of synthetic fibres in the fourth quarter of 1973 was 16 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972, while production of viscose and acetate fibres was 7 per cent more. Within the total for synthetic fibres, production of continuous filament yarn increased by 2 per cent and staple fibre by 33 per cent. Under the heading 'viscose and acetate', production of continuous filament yarn increased by 4 per cent and staple fibre increased by 8 per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 1972.

Analysis of man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons (†)

		Total		Continuous filament		Staple fibre	
		Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate
1961		66.2	191.3	39.7	79.2	26.5	112.2
1962		83.0	201.5	51.7	80.2	31.2	121.3
1963		105.4	220.8	64.3	85.5	41.1	135.3
1964		126.4	247.9	75.1	96.4	51.3	151.5
1965		148.0	243.0	81.6	98.2	66.4	144.9
1966		174.8	225.1	95.8	90.7	78.9	134.4
1967		194.1	239.1	108.2	90.7	85.9	148.5
1968		268.4	270.8	144.3	97.5	124.1	173.3
1969		291.4	262.5	155.9	96.6	135.5	166.0
1970		336.9	262.5	166.6	90.9	170.3	171.6
1971		357.3	255.7	191.2	85.2	166.1	170.6
1972		373.9	252.6	196.4	67.6	177.5	185.0
1973		453.9	277.0	233.0	72.6	220.9	204.4
1972	1st quarter	88.1	57.7	44.9	14.7	43.2	43.0
	2nd quarter	95.5	66.4	48.0	17.8	47.5	48.6
	3rd quarter	88.5	61.4	46.2	16.9	42.3	44.5
	4th quarter	102.0	67.2	57.3	18.2	44.7	49.0
1973	1st quarter	111.8	71.7	59.7	18.4	52.1	53.3
	2nd quarter	116.2	70.0	60.6	18.8	55.6	51.2
	3rd quarter	107.9	63.5	54.1	16.5	53.8	47.0
	4th quarter	118.0	71.9	58.5	19.0	59.5	52.9

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.

(†) From July 1967 the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis: previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended November 1973 net new orders received by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to be 3 per cent lower than in the three months ended August 1973; orders on hand at the end of November were 7 per cent lower than at the end of August. Deliveries increased by 4 per cent.

These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1971 1st quarter	100	107	106	110	107	104
2nd quarter	123	115	117	111	101	104
3rd quarter	103	110	92	101	103	104
4th quarter	119	119	117	109 r	105	104
1972 1st quarter	107	113	99	105	107	105
2nd quarter	124	116	117	110	104	106
3rd quarter	112	120	100	112	108	109
4th quarter	125	125	124	113	116	115
1973 1st quarter	144	153	126	131	116	112
2nd quarter	175 r	163 r	136 r	131 r	116 r	120 r
3rd quarter p	151	161	103	114	116	117
1972 January	115	114	91	105	99	109
February	110	114	98	104	106	101
March	107	113	109	106	115	105
April	109	115	117	115	109	106
May	129	118	141	116	101	106
June	124	116	92	98	103	105
July	113	111	83	101	106	110
August	116	123	101	128	97	108
September	112	120	116	108	122	110
October	124	126	150	121	130	115
November	137	128	148	119	122	116
December	125	125	73	99	95	114
1973 January	137 r	134	116	134	100	111 r
February	137	141	125	132	124	118 r
March	144	153	137	126	123	108
April	155 r	164 r	138 r	142 r	120 r	123 r
May	169 r	155 r	141 r	114 r	112 r	117 r
June	175 r	163 r	129 r	138 r	117 r	119 r
July p	162	159	91	111	112	118
August p	158	168	98	122	103	115
September p	151	161	119	110	131	118
October p	162	164	168	134	140	123
November p	168	157	144	115	131	124

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PQ 429.1 Asbestos for third quarter 1973
PQ 463 Glass for third quarter 1973
PQ 469.2 Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products for third quarter 1973
PQ 481 Paper and board for third quarter 1973
PQ 499.2 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries for third quarter 1973

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2700; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer Back BSO Newport).

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 198 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

Office development permit statistics in the fourth quarter and the year 1973

The Department of the Environment report that although 21 more permits were issued in the South East Region for office development in 1973 than in 1972 the amount of floor space covered by the total number issued in 1973 fell by 1.7 million square feet. The average amount of floor space per permit decreased between the two years from 60.5 thousand square feet in 1972 to 54.3 thousand square feet in 1973.

On 18 December 1973 the Secretary of State for the Environment announced that no more office development permits would be issued for the time being. Figures for 1973 therefore relate to the period up to this date. At the end of January these restrictions were relaxed slightly, so as to cover renewals or amendments of existing permits, and cases where specific undertakings to issue a permit had been given before the restrictions were introduced.

Fourth quarter of 1973

In the fourth quarter of 1973 the number of permits issued fell to 90 compared with 107 in the previous quarter but the floor space covered by these permits rose sharply from 4.9 million square feet to 7.5 million square feet; in the fourth quarter of 1972 77 permits

TABLE 1 Office development permits – sub-divisions of South East Planning Region

	Central London Area			GLC Area (excluding Central London)			Total GLC Area		
		Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1965 August-December	33	1,242	587	61	609	319	94	1,851	906
1966	69	1,229	676	142	1,700	906	211	2,929	1,582
1967	84	2,483	1,052	172	2,039	717	256	4,522	1,769
1968	127	6,601	4,051	169	2,099	518	296	8,700	4,569
1969	154	6,308	2,237	196	3,637	832	350	9,945	3,069
1970	266	10,921	4,827	238	5,110	895	504	16,031	5,722
1971	198	12,246	4,212	122	6,633	1,185	320	18,879	5,397
1972	139	10,302	3,788	125	7,299	1,496	264	17,601	5,284
1973	126	7,677	2,567	137	8,001	844	263	15,678	3,411
1972 1st quarter	44	3,364	1,587	20	1,987	340	64	5,351	1,927
2nd quarter	40	3,229	1,112	49	2,353	605	89	5,582	1,717
3rd quarter	31	1,939	194	36	1,891	374	67	3,830	568
4th quarter	24	1,770	895	20	1,068	177	44	2,838	1,072
1973 1st quarter	36	2,077	401	39	1,560	242	75	3,637	643
2nd quarter	32	1,565	72	45	2,651	62	77	4,216	134
3rd quarter	29	1,610	671	26	1,119	148	55	2,729	819
4th quarter	29	2,425	1,423	27	2,671		56	5,096	1,815

TABLE 1 Office development permits – sub-divisions of South East Planning Region *(continued)*

	Metropolitan Area (excluding GLC)			Total Metropolitan Area			South East (excluding Metropolitan Area)			Total South East		
		Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1965 August-December	71	804	150	165	2,655	1,056	—	—	—	165	2,655	1,056
1966	160	1,566	285	371	4,495	1,867	25	207	47	396	4,702	1,914
1967	185	1,638	326	441	6,160	2,095	84	937	194	525	7,097	2,289
1968	270	2,476	476	566	11,176	5,045	28	842	139	594	12,018	5,184
1969	82	1,957	364	432	11,902	3,433	32	1,374	107	464	13,276	3,540
1970	63	2,883	365	567	18,914	6,087	55	4,074	325	622	22,988	6,412
1971	127	6,884	360	447	25,763	5,757	76	3,198	303	523	28,961	6,060
1972	90	4,729	178	354	22,330	5,462	102	5,239	350	456	27,569	5,812
1973	130	5,732	454	393	21,410	3,865	84	4,484	325	477	25,894	4,190
1972 1st quarter	22	1,949	50	86	7,300	1,977	31	1,612	99	117	8,912	2,076
2nd quarter	24	957	64	113	6,539	1,781	34	1,839	130	147	8,378	1,911
3rd quarter	25	1,225	42	92	5,055	610	23	1,179	61	115	6,234	671
4th quarter	19	598	22	63	3,436	1,094	14	609	60	77	4,045	1,154
1973 1st quarter	51	2,260	109	126	5,897	752	23	1,086	99	149	6,983	851
2nd quarter	29	1,107	63	106	5,323	197	25	1,186	9	131	6,509	206
3rd quarter	34	1,272	148	89	4,001	967	18	852	37	107	4,853	1,004
4th quarter	16	1,093	134	72	6,189	1,949	18	1,360	180	90	7,549	2,129

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covering 4.0 million square feet were issued. Applicants for permits issued in the fourth quarter of 1973 stated that 2.1 million square feet of the floor space applied for would be offset by demolition of existing offices or conversion to non-office use. If permits for continuing use of existing offices are also deducted the net potential addition to office floor space in the fourth quarter was 4.6 million square feet compared with 2.5 million square feet in the fourth quarter of 1972 and a quarterly average of 4.8 million square feet for 1973 as a whole.

Annual comparison

The total area of the 477 permits issued in 1973 was 25.9 million square feet; in 1972 456 permits covering 27.6 million square feet were issued. Included in the 1973 total were 40 permits with a floor area of 0.6 million square feet issued for change of use from non-office to office use and 41 permits (2.5 million square feet in area) for continuing use as offices. In terms of area the 1972 figures for these two categories were 1.5 million square feet and 1.6 million square feet respectively.

Gross area and area relinquished

Out of a total floor space of 25.9 million square feet covered by permits issued in 1973, 4.2 million square feet was claimed by applicants to be space relinquished by demolition or change from office to non-office use. The percentage of total area offset by relinquishments was 16 per cent in 1973 compared with 21 per cent in 1972 and in 1971.

Distribution within the South East Region

Three hundred and ninety-three permits were issued in 1973 for office development in the London Metropolitan Region covering 21.4 million square feet (83 per cent of the total area covered by permits in the South East Region as a whole). 18 per cent of this was offset by relinquishments. Two hundred and sixty-three permits were issued in the GLC area covering 15.7 million square feet and 126 permits covering 7.7 million square feet were issued in the Central London area. Relinquishments in these two areas accounted for 22 per cent and 33 per cent of the gross areas respectively. Permits issued in the GLC area accounted for 61 per cent of the total area covered in the South East as a whole while those issued in Central London accounted for 30 per cent of the South East total. The comparative figures for 1972 were 64 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

Size of permits

Table 2 gives the distribution by size of permits issued. This has been affected by the changes in control listed in the Notes which have tended from 1971 onwards to thin out the numbers in the lower size ranges. Twenty-one more permits were issued in the South East Region in 1973 than in 1972, increases in the three lowest size ranges being partly offset by a decrease in the over 50,000 square feet category. The amount of floor space covered by developments in the latter category fell by 12.0 per cent between 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 2 Size analysis of permits

Total South East Planning Region

	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
Thousand sq. ft.	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area
Up to 10	263	1,242	301	1,754	42	226	32	207	44	236
11—20	67	997	96	1,414	136	2,104	110	1,656	119	1,807
21—50	70	2,173	112	3,612	186	6,045	158	5,116	180	5,825
Over 50	64	8,864	113	16,208	159	20,586	156	20,590	134	18,026
Total	464	13,276	622	22,988	523	28,961	456	27,569	477	25,894
Average area per permit		28.6		37.0		55.4		60.5		54.3

GLC Area

	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
Thousand sq. ft.	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area
Up to 10	225	1,043	292	1,707	16	90	18	114	27	145
11—20	39	563	72	1,050	93	1,441	68	1,017	61	909
21—50	41	1,266	66	2,100	111	3,627	92	2,999	96	3,061
Over 50	45	7,073	74	11,174	100	13,721	86	13,471	79	11,563
Total	350	9,945	504	16,031	320	18,879	264	17,601	263	15,678
Average area per permit		28.4		31.8		59.0		66.7		59.6

South East (excluding GLC)

	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
Thousand sq. ft.	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area	No.	Gross area
Up to 10	38	199	9	47	26	136	14	93	17	91
11—20	28	434	24	364	43	663	42	639	58	898
21—50	29	907	46	1,512	75	2,418	66	2,117	84	2,764
Over 50	19	1,791	39	5,034	59	6,865	70	7,119	55	6,463
Total	114	3,331	118	6,957	203	10,082	192	9,968	214	10,216
Average area per permit		29.2		59.0		49.7		51.9		47.7

Notes to tables

Commencement of Controls. In the London Metropolitan Region the control began in August 1965, but with retrospective application to 5 November 1964 for some projects, as explained in the first Annual Report by the Board of Trade under the Act; this report was referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 5 August 1966, page 324. The West Midlands Conurbation was brought within the control from 14 August 1965, while the parts of the South East and West Midlands Planning Regions not already controlled and the whole of East Midlands and East Anglia Planning Regions came under control on 21 July 1966.

Removal of Controls. From 25 February 1969, the East Anglia Planning Region and the predominantly rural areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control. The remaining areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control on 16 December 1970.

Changes in exemption limit. From 27 July 1967, the exemption limit for permits was raised from 3,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet except in the Metropolitan Region. From 25 February 1969 this change was extended to the areas of the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. The exemption limit in Greater London was raised to 10,000 square feet from 16 December 1970.

Modification of Control. From 1 April 1969, office development permits were in most cases no longer needed for developments within the curtilage of an industrial building for which an industrial development certificate was issued. The figures for the year 1968 included 168 permits of this type, with gross area 2,485,000 square feet (18 per cent of the total area of permits issued) and an area net of relinquishments of 2,103,000 square feet (24 per cent of the net total).

Definitions of Areas. The planning regions correspond to the new standard regions for statistical purposes as defined in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 31 December 1965, page 1567. Central London is the Greater London Conurbation Centre as defined in the General Register Office Census 1961 County Report: London. The Metropolitan Region, an area of some 40 miles radius from the Centre of London, is as defined in Schedule 2 of the Control of Office and Industrial Development Act, 1965, but from 1 January 1972 for statistical reasons the Outer Metropolitan Sub-division (Rest of Metropolitan Region) and the Outer South-East Sub-division (Rest of South East Planning Region) are as defined in the Regional Abstract of Statistics No. 7; the areas defined under the Act are unchanged.

Area relinquished. Comprises office floor space relinquished for demolition or change of use to non-office uses.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 8 March 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Ballad Of Bond Street	BR/E 37339/10/3/79	21	5 March	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	Martin Benson Films Ltd.
a The Magic of Diamonds b A Very Special Stone	BR/E 37340/10/3/79	a 18 b 9	5 March	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	Gerard Holdsworth Productions Ltd.
Sabah	BR/E 37344/10/3/79	27	6 March	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Carrickford Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2335	BR/E 37225/10/3/79	8	8 March	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2335A	BR/E 37226/10/3/79	8	8 March	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Love Keys	EC 37341/10/3/79	83	5 March	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	Rialto Film Preben Philipsen GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin
The Girl From Hong Kong	EC 37342/10/3/79	89	5 March	Tigon Film Distributors Ltd.	Rapid Film GmbH, Munich and Les Films Jacques Willemetz, Paris
Without Warning	EC 37347/10/3/79	98	7 March	Variety Film Distributors Ltd.	Sofracima, Paris; Dieter Geissler, Munich and Primex Italiana, Rome
			FOREIGN		
That Man Bolt	F 37338	103	5 March	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures
Swastika	F 37343	100	6 March	Black Ink Films Ltd.	Visual Programmes Systems, London
Moby Duck	F 37345	7	7 March	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.
False Hare	F 37346	7	7 March	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom during January

Foreign arrivals

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries: Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1972										
January	124	223	32	56	56	136	31	50	119	242
February	105	208	30	54	46	134	25	49	101	237
March	240	264	51	62	84	139	34	51	169	252
April	234	264	50	62	114	138	41	49	205	249
May	253	217	54	54	166	136	49	48	269	238
June	254	210	77	55	213	120	61	50	351	225
July	472	213	126	57	242	119	86	49	454	225
August	358	209	72	57	213	118	86	51	371	226
September	244	229	61	58	199	139	72	51	332	248
October	195	245	59	62	129	142	51	52	239	256
November	137	245	43	60	79	142	33	54	155	256
December	169	258	45	64	71	139	41	58	157	261
1973										
January	139	257	35	62	60	142	34	54	129	258
February	132	268	36	65	51	142	29	56	116	263
March	170	276	44	72	88	143	46	68	178	283
April	334	244	78	72	129	146	49	60	256	278
May	266	238	56	56	167	137	61	60	284	253
June	299	257	88	64	196	120	73	60	357	244
July	535	244	142	65	228	116	106	61	476	242
August	408	239	89	70	197	111	101	60	387	241
September	278	257	74	71	181	118	91	64	346	253
October	242	291	73	76	122	125	64	64	259	265
November	186	319	53	83	83	138	46	74	192	295
December	186	285	57	79	66	130	47	66	170	275
1974										
January	141	270	38	68	50	122	40	64	128	254

Total arrivals = all persons admitted, including long stay and short stay visitors from EEC countries.
Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.
UA = unadjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office

During January 1974 269,000 foreign visitors, including all travellers from EEC countries, arrived in the United Kingdom, a thousand more than in January 1973. (The figures exclude visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth Citizens). This small increase reflects higher fuel costs and general uncertainties affecting travel.

EEC countries

Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding the Irish Republic) were 2 per cent up on January 1973 at 141,000, a small rise compared with the increases over the previous year shown in recent months.

Other foreign countries

Arrivals of visitors in January 1974 from non-EEC countries fell compared with January 1973 by 1 per cent to 128.000. This fall was attributable to a drop of 17 per cent in arrivals from the United States, while arrivals from other non-EEC countries increased from their January 1973 levels.

Seasonally adjusted series

All the seasonally adjusted series have fallen sharply from their high November levels, mainly as a result of the international travel situation resulting from the oil shortages.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to foreign nationals, excluding Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic.

Following the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of Community countries are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit, or expected length of stay, total arrivals from member countries of the Community are shown instead of visitors entering for a stay of under one year. Corresponding figures for 1972 and earlier years are included for comparison purposes.

For other countries visitors entering for a stay of under one year are shown as before.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1973, compared with a year earlier, was partly due to Easter having been later that year than 1972. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European visitors.

Domestic furniture deliveries in January

Monthly figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders in hand for the period December 1972 to January 1974.

	Manufacturers' deliveries, domestic furniture £ million	Value of orders in hand at end of month £ million	Seasonally adjusted Volume indices (1963 = 100)	
			Deliveries	Orders-in-hand
1972 December	27.2	100.6	177	442
1973 January	32.7	119.3	202	561
February	31.8	129.0	205	564
March	36.0	132.9	219	618
April	29.7	139.8	198	623
May	35.3	141.8	209	608
June	34.8	142.5	211	627
July	29.5	140.1	215	588
August	31.0	142.7	200	527
September	38.3	135.1	213	499
October	41.9 p	132.5 p	191 p	468 p
November	41.3 p	127.5 p	191 p	444 p
December	29.2 p	126.5 p	170 p	495 p
1974 January	32.0 p	123.8 p	170 p	489 p

The figures for October-December 1973 and January 1974 are provisional and subject to revision in the light of the results of the quarterly sales inquiry for the fourth quarter of 1973 and first quarter of 1974.

p = provisional.

Provisional estimates of vehicle production in February

Table 1 Shows United Kingdom vehicle production as estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers. The February 1974 figures are compared with those for January 1973 as production in that month was at a fairly normal level and relatively unaffected by industrial disputes which affected February 1973 and later months. The latest weekly estimates of production are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1 Estimated UK vehicle production in February 1974

Thousands

Estimated output	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Month	Weekly average	Month	Weekly average
Feb. 1974 (4 weeks ended 22 Feb.)	123.3	30.8	26.4	6.6
Jan. 1973 (5 weeks ended 3 Feb.)	197.7	39.5	41.0	8.2
Percentage change on Jan. 1973		−22		−20

TABLE 2 Weekly estimates

Thousands

Week ending	Cars	Commercial vehicles	Week ending	Cars	Commercial vehicles
Jan. 5	13	3.3	Feb. 2	34	7.3
12	28	6.0	9	31	6.1
19	25	6.3	16	30	6.6
26	32	7.1	23	31	6.6
			Mar 2	31	6.7

The above weekly estimates do not agree precisely with the provisional monthly totals for January and February.

TABLE 3 UK vehicle production: Monthly averages seasonally adjusted

	Cars	Commercial vehicles	Thousands
1973 3rd quarter	148	37.5	
4th quarter	149	33.6	
1974 January	100	25.0	
February	123	27.8	
Average for:			
last 3 months	121	28.8	
preceding 3 months	145	34.7	
Percentage change	−17	−17	

Turnover of the catering trades in January

The total turnover of the catering trades in the three months' period November 1973 to January 1974 was nearly 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This upward movement, following a distinct slackening last month, is similar to the underlying trend during 1973.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All Caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1973 3rd quarter	13	16	13	12	11
4th quarter	11	14	11	10	10
1974 January	13	14	12	15	4

VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100

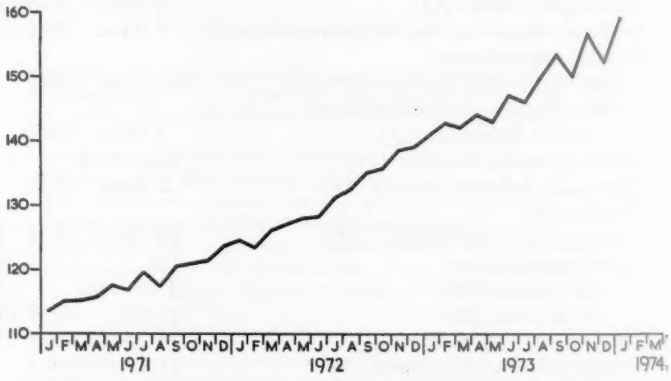

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1973	143
1970 1st quarter	105
2nd quarter	108
3rd quarter	109
4th quarter	111
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
2nd quarter	145
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1973 July	146
August	150
September*	154
October	150
November	157
December*	152
1974 January	159
1973 August-October	151
November-January 1974	156
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The January 1974 period was the four weeks from 30 December 1973 to 26 January 1974. The January 1973 period was the four weeks from 31 December 1972 to 27 January 1973.

The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	7 Mar. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	11 Oct. 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	7 Mar. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Feb. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	21 Feb. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	7 Feb. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	30 Aug. 1973
household consumption (Q)	17 Jan. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	28 Feb. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	7 Mar. 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	This week
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	7 Mar. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	28 Feb. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	21 Feb. 1974
Wales index (Q)	7 Feb. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Jan. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	28 Feb. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	This week
production (M)	7 Mar. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	This week
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	28 Feb. 1974
estimated figures (M)	This week
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	This week
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	10 May 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	28 Feb. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	28 Feb. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	7 Mar. 1974
provisional figures	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	7 Mar. 1974
stocks (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	7 Mar. 1974
retail (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	13 Dec. 1973
carpet sales (M)	14 Feb. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	14 Feb. 1974
hosiery production (M)	10 Jan. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	24 Jan. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	28 Feb. 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	29 Mar. 1973
index numbers (M)	This week

Department of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	3 Jan. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	13 Dec. 1973
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	28 Feb. 1974

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Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

21/22 March 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602-54272)

380 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 140 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and travellers), 350 Land Rovers, motor cycles, mobile cranes by Coles and Jones, tractors and dozers by Cateroiller, Fowler and Vickers, agriculture tractors, factory trucks and fork lift trucks, loading shovels by Bray, Michagen and Weatherill, scrapers, dragline, drag and face shovel, clamshell and pile driver equipment to fit NCK 304 and Ruston Bucyrus 19RB machines, 240 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors, by AEC and Leyland, Scammell 6 × 6 breakdown trucks, 90 trailers (10 cwts to 60 tons) refuellers (800 and 2500 galls), Bedford TK Plat, and D/side trucks, Austin K9 1 ton vans, Bedford RL 7 tons trucks, Thornycroft Mighty Antar 50 ton tractors, fire tenders, The majority of these vehicles will be sold as single lots.

The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

28 March 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling.

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (Tel: 041-554-2447/8/9).

Feather pillows and white sheets, footwear, greatcoats, canvas sheets and tentage, rope, seamen's jerseys and stockings, blankets, rags, mattresses, denim and serge trousers, jackets and blouses. arctic clothing, electrical, electronic plant equipment and assemblies, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap, electric cable, cupro-nickel tubing, GM ingots, batteries, MT spares, household and canteen furniture and equipment, stop and wrist watches, photographic equipment and materials, generators-15V, various machine tools, lathe and hand tools, paints and oils, Broom Wade air compressor (trailer mounted), Coles 2½ ton mobile crane, Ransome and Rapier 3½/5 ton mobile crane, Fordson major tractor with Bray loader, Hunslet and Lansing Bagnal fork lift trucks, Victor electric rail type tractor, Leyland 10 ton 6 × 4 refueller (2500 gall), Thornycroft Nubian 6 × 6 fire engine, AEC 10 ton 6 × 6 tractors (diesels) and a large quantity of other miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc. are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

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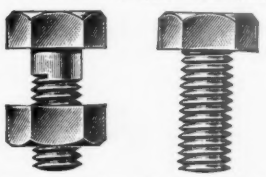

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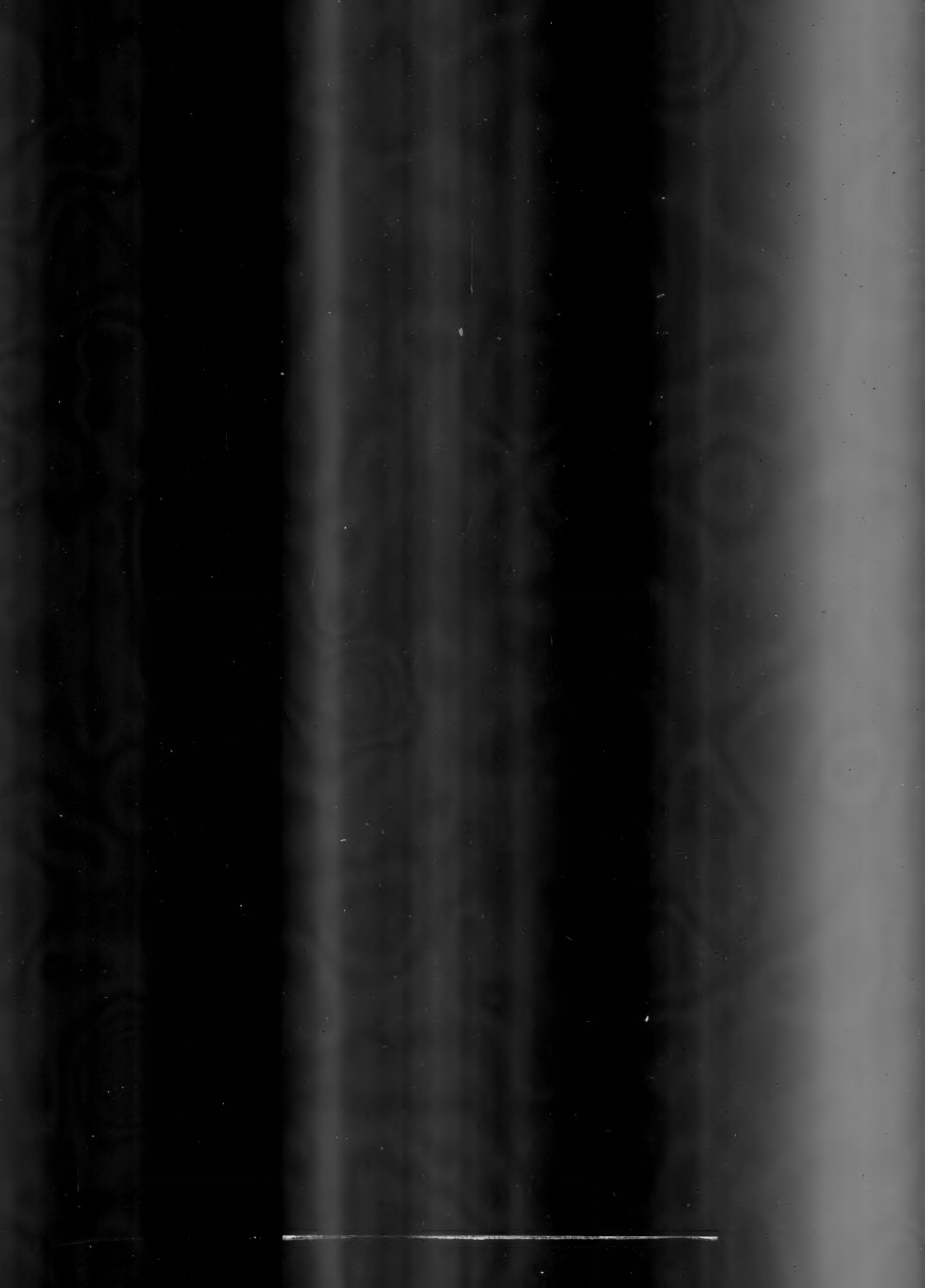
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